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The BARNES BROTHERS
NURSERY Co.

The Original BARNES NURSERY Established 1890
YALEVILLE, CONN.

The Original **BARNES BROS. NURSERY** *Established 1890*

Foreword

*W*E present you with our new list of trees and plants, and trust it may have inspirational value for those interested in developing American gardening to an even higher standard. We have tried to make it complete and practicable, yet we are constantly adding new varieties that have proved worthy and dropping those that have been replaced by better varieties. Possibly you may want some variety or size we do not list. If so, write us just what you want—we may be able to furnish it.

Our chief cause for satisfaction is that we have at last escaped from the period of shortage, incident to the Federal Quarantine, and can offer Specimen Conifers and other items in a wide range of varieties and sizes. Our list of hardy shrubs is more complete than ever, and the growth in demand for our perennial plants has been very gratifying. Never before have we been able to offer such a complete assortment of high quality plants.

Thus, with a word of thanks to our old customers and friends for their support and co-operation during the nearly forty years of our business life, we offer this catalogue of **HARDY NEW ENGLAND GROWN** plant materials to the Gardeners and Fruit Growers of the country.

We are located on the Boston Post Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford. Busses of the New England Transportation Company pass our office, leaving the Hartford R. R. Station from the north and New Haven R. R. Station from the south every hour on the hour. Anyone coming from the south may take a bus at New Haven or Wallingford, and from the north at Hartford or Meriden. The street car line between Wallingford and Meriden is about 15 minutes walk from our office.

Our office is open for business every day except Sunday.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.,
Yalesville, Connecticut.

Deciduous Trees

DECIDUOUS trees (those that lose their leaves in the Autumn) can be safely planted in spring after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn after the foliage and wood ripen till the ground freezes in winter. The hole should be dug wide enough so that the roots may spread out naturally and without bending; the depth will be governed by nursery soil line, as indicated on the stem. Fill in around and above the roots with fine rich soil and pack firmly. Sometimes it is necessary to brace the tree, so that it will not sway with the wind, until the roots get a firm hold in the soil. It is well, also, to thin the branches from a third to one-half, which can be done without injuring shape of the top and will tend to restore the balance between root and top and thus lessen the possible loss in transplanting. 5 to 50 trees of a variety and size 10% discount, 50 to 100, 20%.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—A rapid-growing tree of graceful, spreading habit, with leaves of light green above and silver underneath. Will grow in poor and dry soil. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1 1/4 in. cal., each, \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 in. to 1 1/2 in. cal., each, \$2.00.

dasycarpum Wieri (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple)—A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$2.00.

negundo (Box Elder or Ash Leaf Maple)—A rapid growing tree of medium height, light green foliage, spreading head. Very hardy. 6 to 8 ft., each, 75c; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.50.

platanoides (Norway Maple) —Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in fall, taking on rich yellow tones. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1 1/4 in. cal., each, \$3.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 in. to 1 1/2 in. cal., each, \$4.00.

platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple Maple)—Purplish crimson foliage in spring. In habit like Norway Maple. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.00.

saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Does well in almost every soil. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1 1/4 in. cal., each, \$2.50.

rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple)—Strikingly vivid crimson fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist position; red flowers in early spring. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., each \$2.50.

AESCULUS hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut)—Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 inches long; very showy. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50.

BETULA alba (European White Birch)—Tall; very graceful habit; effective among Evergreens. 5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.50.

alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch)—Effective in groups. 4 to 6 ft., each, \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$4.00.

papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)—Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$3.00.

populifolia (American White Birch)—A small tree, smooth grayish-white bark; leaves smooth and glossy; growth rapid. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.50.

CATALPA bungei (Chinese or Umbrella Tree)—This is the dwarf round-headed tree frequently seen, and used primarily for producing formal effects. 5 to 7 ft., each, \$2.50.

speciosa (Western Catalpa)—A tree of comparatively quick growth with large heart-shaped leaves. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00.

CERASUS japonica (Japanese Flowering Cherry)—A beautiful ornamental tree; upright in growth, producing showy double flowers in advance or with the leaves. Colors of flowers double pink and double white. Price, each, \$3.00.

rosea pendula (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry)—One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips. Price, each, \$5.00.

CERCIS canadensis (Red Bud or Judas Tree)—Profuse rich purple flowers in early spring. Effective with evergreens. 2-3 ft., each, 75c; 3-4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4-5 ft., each, \$1.50.

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow Wood)—A pretty, low tree with small, egg-shaped leaflets and white flowers in graceful, drooping clusters. 12 to 18 inch, each, 50c.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood)—A native variety with attractive white flowers, useful in natural plantings on the edge of woodlands and as specimen trees. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50.

florida rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood)—One of the most popular flowering trees. The flowers vary in color from pink to light red and are beautiful in the early spring. The fall foliage is unusually brilliant. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$7.50.

CRATAEGUS coccinea plena (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers large, a deep crimson and very double. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$3.00.

ELM—See Ulmus.

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash)—One of the most handsome of our large broad-headed trees, suitable for street and park planting. In autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 ea.

excelsior (European Ash)—A tall and handsome tree, native of Europe; leaves compound; makes an attractive specimen tree. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$2.00.

GINKGO biloba (Salisbury; Maiden Hair Tree)—A deciduous member of the Pine family with unusual leaves, which resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern in shape, from which it takes its name. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$3.00.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Honey Locust)—A large spiny tree with spreading branches forming a broad flat topped crown. Has fragrant flowers in May followed by flat pods 12 to 18 inches long. Forms an impenetrable hedge if closely planted and severely clipped. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.00.

HAWTHORNE—See Crataegus.

HORSE CHESTNUT—See Aesculus.

JUDAS TREE—See Cercis.

JUGLANS—See Nut Trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued



CRATAEGUS COCCINEA PLENA (Paul's Thorn)

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain)—A small tree with erect branches forming a narrow head; leaves compound; flowers showy, yellow, borne in silky drooping racemes. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00.

LARIX europea (European Larch)—A rapid growing slender pyramidal tree with light green foliage. A handsome lawn tree. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., each \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$3.00.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color are very numerous. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$3.50.

MALUS, THE FLOWERING CRAB

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous spring flowering trees and shrubs. They are of easy culture and give remarkable and quick results. Price of all Crabs, except as noted: 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

MALUS astrosanguinea (Carmine Crab)—A small tree with broad crown. Brilliant carmine flowers, yellow fruit.

angustifolia (Southern Crab)—One of the last of the Crabs to flower. The blooms are bright pink and fragrant; very beautiful and floriferous.

baccata (Siberian Crab)—A small tree with spreading branches; flowers white or slightly pink and are fragrant. Fruit is about the size of a cherry.

coronaria (Sweet Crab)—A small tree with spreading spiny branches. Flowers are very fragrant, pink, produced in 5 or 6 flowered clusters.

floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab)—A shrub or small tree, native of Japan. Bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit.

Halliana Parkmanii (Parkman Crab)—Bright rose-red double flowers on long, slender stems.

ioensis (Prairie Crab)—First of the American Crabs to open its blossoms, which are bright pink.

ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab)—A double flowered form of the above. Flowers are large, bright pink and very double, resembling small roses. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50.

Niedzwetzkyana (Red Vein Crab)—A species from Turkestan, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.

prunifolia (Pearl Leaf Crab)—One of the handsomest Asiatic Crabs. The fruit is large, very lustrous bright red, or yellow with a red cheek.

Sargenti (Sargent Crab)—This is a new dwarf type and much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as it is low and spreading, almost a creeping form. Brilliant red fruit in abundance.

Scheideckeri (Scheideckeri Crab)—This is a small tree that blooms young and in great profusion, with small, bright pink flowers.

spectabilis (Chinese Flowering Crab)—Large, fragrant, semi-double flowers, followed by pale yellow fruit.

zumi (Zumi Crab)—Flowers pale pink, about an inch in diameter, followed by red fruit half an inch in diameter.

zumi calocarpa—The Arnold Arboretum reports this as one of the handsomest Crabs known, both in large pink flowers in the spring and the brilliant red fruit in the autumn.



NORWAY MAPLE

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued



CRAB, BECHTEL'S



AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

The stately, tropical appearance of the Magnolias, the richness of their foliage, and the lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, which are very fragrant, easily place them first among the flowering trees. They transplant quite readily, but are most likely to be successful when moved in the spring.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—The yellowish green flowers in June are followed by scarlet cucumber-shaped seed pods. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.50.

glauca (Sweet Bay)—A beautiful tall-growing shrub or small tree thriving in damp situations, but equally happy in any good soil. Rich glossy green foliage. The cup-shaped fragrant flowers with wax white petals are the crowning glory of this handsome plant. 2 to 3 ft., each, \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$5.00.

tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—The common name has its origin in the peculiar whorled arrangement of the large, glossy leaves, a native species that is both hardy and vigorous. The giant white blossoms, four to eight inches across, open in June followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$3.00.

MAPLE—See *Acer*.

MORUS alba pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish-purple. Hardy. 2 year top, selected, \$5.00 each.

OXYDENDRON arboreum (Sour Wood)—A small tree bearing panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley flowers, pure white and slightly fragrant. Showy in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (European Plane Tree)—Considered by many the best shade tree for city planting. It grows well in a variety of soils and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities. It also thrives near the seashore and is remarkably free from insect pests. Rapid growth makes it popular and satisfactory for street planting. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each \$3.00.

POPULUS eugenie (Carolina Poplar)—A much used tree where quick results are desired. Large heart-shaped foliage. 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50.

nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)—Tall spire like character; is valued for screens and landscape effects. 6 to 8 ft., each, 75c; 10, \$6.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50.

alba Richardi (Richard's Golden Poplar)—This Poplar possesses the characteristic foliage of the Silver Poplar with the added feature of a bright gold upper surface. The tree presents a most intriguing effect of gold and silver. 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.00.

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (Purple Leaf Plum)—A small tree with lustrous dark purple leaves and pinkish white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50.

RED BUD—See *Cercis*.

SALISBURIA—See *Ginkgo*.

SALIX babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow)—The well-known Weeping Willow, the long pendulous branches of which droop so gracefully; is especially effective when planted near the margin of streams or ponds. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00; 10, \$8.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50.

caprea (Pussy Willow)—The fur-like catkins along the branches in early spring make it attractive and make fine bouquets for the house. 4 to 6 ft., each, 75c; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.25.

elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow)—Branches not as pendulous in small sizes as the Babylonian; the smaller branches droop. 4 to 6 ft., each, 75c; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.00.

petandra (Laurel Willow)—Has broad glossy green leaves; fine for screens, at the seashore or edge of water. 4 to 6 ft., each, 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

vitellina (Golden Willow)—Valuable for winter effect, bark being bright golden yellow. 4 to 6 ft., each, 75c.

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mt. Ash)—A hardy tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter, making it very attractive. 4 to 6 ft., each, \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., each, \$3.00.

aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash)—Curious pendulous branches. Each, \$5.00.

TILIA americana (American Linden)—A rapid growing tree forming a broad round-topped head. 6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$3.50; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$5.00.

TULIP TREE—See *Liriodendron*.

ULMUS americana (American Elm)—This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches so many of the New England streets, though it also grows well in other sections. It is the best street tree. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. in cal., each, \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. in cal., each, \$3.00.

glabra camperdowni (Weeping Elm)—Attractive tree of medium height with pendulous branches. 2 year heads, each, \$5.00.

SHRUBS

WHETHER planted individually or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. In such locations where they can be used as specimens, and thus allowed space for symmetrical development, their grace and beauty appears to perfection. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry yard, or some unsightly view; or to shield the porch and relieve the strong, stiff lines of the foundation walls. Along borders of the lawn, on banks and slopes, along walks and drives and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until autumn.

The rich green of the summer foliage plays a greater part in landscape effect than is often realized. The autumn color, which the leaves of many varieties assume, sets the lawn ablaze at that season. The brilliant berries of some sorts tempt the birds to linger, and together with the bright bark of such shrubs as some of the Dogwoods, give a tone of color even to the gray landscape of winter.

Where no ten or hundred rates are given, 5 to 50 plants of a variety and size will be furnished at 10 per cent discount; 50 to 300 at 20 per cent discount.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia)—Strong-growing, upright and making a small tree in time. Abundant foliage. Grows in most difficult situations and is suitable for rocky slopes. Good for dense grouping. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

ALMOND—See *Amygdalus*.

ALTHEA—See *Hibiscus*.

AMORPHA fruticosa (Indigo Bush)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high in large spreading bush form, with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; flowers deep violet blue in June. 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 75c.

AMYGDALUS nana (Double Flowering Almond, Pink and White)—Early spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear, with beautiful double flowers of rose or white, snuggling tight to the twigs. 1½-2 ft., each, 60c.

AZALEA arborescens (Sweet Azalea)—5 to 15 feet. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn. 12 to 18 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$2.50.

calendulacea (Flame Azalea)—6 to 15 feet. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red. 12 to 18 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$2.50.

canescens (Piedmont Azalea)—Deep pink flowers and quite fragrant. 12 to 18 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.00.

Kaempferi (Torch Azalea)—Shrub to 12 feet; orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England. 12 to 18 in., each, \$2.00.

mollis—This is a Japanese variety, with large blooms varying in color from bright red through the shades of orange to deep yellow. Perfectly hardy everywhere. 12 to 15 in., each, \$2.00.

Vaseyi (Pinkshell Azalea)—6 to 15 feet. Is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem-growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value. 12 to 18 in., each, \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$3.00.

viscosa (Swamp Azalea)—White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Quite fragrant. 12 to 18 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$2.50.

BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japan Barberry)—For hedges or group planting, this plant is very largely used. Perfectly hardy everywhere. In the autumn turns to a brilliant crimson and the abundant bright scarlet berries add color all winter. 2 year transplanted bushy plants: 12 to 18 in., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$15.00; 18 to 24 in., each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00; 2 to 2½ ft., each, 40c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.

Thunbergii minor (Box Barberry)—Box Barberry is dwarf in habit; foliage is smaller and changes to crimson in the fall; is perfectly hardy; and may be kept clipped to any shape or size wanted. 6 in., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00; 8 in., each, 30c; 10, \$2.25; 100, \$20.00; 12 in., each, 40c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.

Thunbergii atropurpurea (The New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry)—Similar to Barberry Thunbergii; foliage a bronzy red color, which turns to a fiery red in autumn. Excellent for contrast in the shrubbery border; hardy. One year plants, each, \$1.00; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$60.00.

BUDDLEIA Davidii Veitchiana (Butterfly Bush) — One of the most desirable summer-flowering shrubs. It dies down to the ground in the winter,



ROSE OF SHARON—*Althea*

SHRUBS—Continued

BUDDLEIA—Continued

but each spring throws out four to five foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant, covered from July until frost with delicate lilac-like flowers of dainty beauty and fragrance, attracting so many butterflies as to give it the common name. Two year strong plants, each, 50c.

CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beauty Bush) — Valuable for its lovely purple berries borne in clusters along the branches; handsome in the fall and early winter. Should be more widely planted. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub)—A neat and compact bush with large, handsome leaves and small, double, purple blossoms of rare, banana-like fragrance. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 65c.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush) — Forms a dense rounded bush four to six feet high, especially adapted to damp locations. Is covered with large, fragrant, ball-shaped, greenish white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

CERCIS canadensis—See Ornamental Trees.

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe) — A large, very ornamental, native, tree-like shrub, covered in early April with pure white flowers in long, fringe-like effect. A shrub of unusual beauty. 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long, showy wands of creamy white flowers. Valuable for front of border; grows 3 to 5 feet tall; on account of its pleasing scent is very popular in little shrub groups so often planted in the corners made by the porch steps. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

CORNUS—THE SHRUBBERY DOGWOODS are mainly valuable for the colored berries in fall and winter and for the high coloring of the bark. They all thrive in shade. Fine for grouping.

alba siberica (Red Branched Dogwood)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded by a fall crop of ornamental berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter. 12 to 18 in., each, 25c; 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

alba Spaethii (Yellow-leaved Dogwood) — Large leaves, margined yellow. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

amomum (Silky Dogwood)—3 to 10 feet. White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark. 12 to 18 in., each, 25c; 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

elegantissima (Variegated Cornelian Cherry) — Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish-red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage. This is one of the choicest variegated leaved shrubs, capable of refined, compact shape by pruning; of value both summer and winter. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

florida—See Deciduous Trees.

florida rubra—See Deciduous Trees.

paniculata (Panicled Dogwood) — Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood)—Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for waterside planting. 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.



BUTTERFLY BUSH
A Beautiful Summer Lilac

stolonifera flaviramea (Goldentwig Dogwood) — A form of the above with yellow branches. Planted with red branched species, very effective and striking contrast may be secured. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.00.

COTONEASTER acutifolia—Tall upright shrub with small, oval, lustrous leaves; profuse bloomer. Flowers followed by black berries. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

horizontalis—Deservedly, this is the most popular of the red fruited Cotoneasters. It is hardy but deciduous in New England. Further south, it is evergreen. In the open border it makes broad hummock-like, irregular masses possessed of much character in habit. The flowers are abundant, pinkish, but not conspicuous; its fruits are about the size of a pea, bright red and brilliantly jewel the branches in the duldest of winter day. 15 to 18 in., each, \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., each, \$1.50.

bullata macrophylla — Low growing, with small, glossy green leaves; flowers white, fruit bright red. Splendid for rockeries. 12 to 15 in., each, \$1.25.

Simonsii — An attractive shrub with shiny green leaves; flowers are white in clusters, followed by bright red berries. 12 to 15 in., each, 75c; 15 to 18 in., each, \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., each, \$1.50.

Wilsonii—Similar to horizontalis but more even in growth. 12 to 15 in., each, 75c; 15 to 18 in., each, \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$1.50.

EARLY TILL LATE SHRUB COLLECTION 43C

Four Beautiful Shrubs That Will Give a Continuous Succession of Bloom from April to October. Forsythia Blooms in April—Spirea Van Houtte Blooms in May and June—Spirea Anthony Waterer Blooms in July and August—Butterfly Bush Blooms in September and October.

\$1.50

For One Each
of 4 Shrubs

Special Offer

Three Each or
12 Shrubs for

\$5.00

SHRUBS—Continued



BORDER OF AZALEAS

CYDONIA japonica (Japan Quince)—Very early in the spring, this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns. 18 to 24 in., each, 60c.

CYTISSUS scoparius (Scotch Broom)—A shrub with slender, erect, bright green branches. Bears an abundance of bright yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

DESMODIUM—See *Lepedeza*.

DEUTZIAS—Valuable, sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.

discolor floribunda—Large blooms, porcelain white with pink diversers and buds. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

gracilis (Slender Deutzia)—Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c.

gracilis rosea—Similar in growth to above but with pink flowers. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c; 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

Lemoinei—Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches. 18 to 24 in., each, 50c.

Lemoinei compacta—A dwarf, compact form of the above. 12 to 15 in., each, 50c; 15 to 18 in., each, 75c.

scabra crenata fl. pl.—Of tall habit. In June it has racemes of double white flowers, tinted with pink. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

scabra magnifica—The most beautiful of the tall growing Deutzias. Full trusses of double, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

scabra (Pride of Rochester)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, and blooms in May before the others. Flowers are large and free, double, white, the outer petals tinged with pink. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

DIERVILLA sessilifolia (Southern Bush Honeysuckle)—Closely allied to the Weigelias, but flowering after they have finished. Flowers a lemon yellow—pale

green yellow—in rather inconspicuous, flat, irregular clusters. June. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 65c.

DOGWOOD—See *Cornus*.

EUONYMOUS alatus (Winged Spindlewood)—Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in fall; tall, handsome shrub. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c; 18 to 24 in., each, 75c.

europaeus (Spindle Tree)—Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit pink. 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—Slender, spreading shrub to 10 feet, with masses of large pure white flowers in April and May; a very showy shrub. 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—An interesting group, distinct and unique. They are among the first to bloom and their bright yellow flowers seem the very spirit of spring, opening before the leaves appear. They attain an ultimate height of eight or ten feet.

intermedia—The earliest to bloom. Erect growing. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

intermedia spectabilis—A strong growing variety with very large golden-yellow flowers completely covering the branches. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

suspensa—Very long, curling branches, superbly adapted for covering arches and trellises. It can be stapled and made to cover walls. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

suspensa fortunei—Upright and often planted as a single specimen. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

viridissima—Forms a more bush-like shrub. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

GENISTA tinctoria (Woadwaxen)—Small shrub; erect olive-green branches covered with yellow flowers in spring. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.



FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI
Ultimate Height, 5-6 Feet
Blooms in April

SHRUBS—Continued

HIBISCUS syriacus (Rose of Sharon)—One of the best known of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particularly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-summer. Use in masses or in formal situations. Good hedge plant. The standards are especially attractive.

Boule de Feu—Double red.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double White.

Lady Stanley—Double flesh pink.

Bush Form 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

Tree Form 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.25.

HYDRANGEAS—Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable for their wealth of late summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.

arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow Hydrangea)

—Round heads of snowy-white blooms in great profusion from early June to late September. Succeeds anywhere, but does best in a moist, shady situation. Especially valuable for its early blooming season. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

paniculata grandiflora (Panicle Hydrangea) — Individual flowers of the largest size, creamy-white turning in late summer to pink. The blooms are very lasting, and if cut and taken into the house, they become dry without losing either size or color, and make handsome house decorations for the winter. Begins blooming mid-July, the flowers remaining and new ones being added till late October. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

Tree Form 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

HYPERICUM aureum (Shrubby St. John's Wort)

—A fine dwarf shrub with unusually good foliage and showy double flowers. Excellent in margins of shrub borders. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 60c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.



—HYDRANGEA P. G.

ILEX serrata (Red-fruited Japanese Winterberry)—

Of the many interesting introductions from Japan this beautiful shrub stands out as pre-eminent for its wonderful display of bright red, holly-like berries, which thickly crowd every twig. It is of slow growth and capably suited for planting in evergreen beds or borders, where its beauty is doubly enhanced. Berries remain till late in the winter. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00.

KERRIA japonica (Globe Flower) — A valuable shrub, bearing globular yellow flowers throughout the summer foliage is clear green above and pale below. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c.

flore-plena (Double Globe Flower)—Very double yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety. Blooms constantly from June to September. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty Bush)—The gracefulness, free blooming qualities and hardiness of this Chinese plant make it worthy of an important place in American gardens. With its central branches standing upright to a height of six to eight feet and its outer growth arching out and down to the ground, bearing leafy stems laden with clusters of deep pink flowers with yellowish brown throats, it proves itself to be one of the finest of the Chinese plant immigrants. 18 to 24 in., each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50.

LESPEDEZA bicolor (Bush Clover) — Throws up strong annuals which are loaded with rosy purple flowers in September and October when flowers are scarce. 2 year, each, 50c.

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur River Privet)—An upright Privet which is much hardier than California, but the foliage is not a deep green, nor does it remain on the plant so late in the fall. 18 in., 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00; 2 ft., 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00; 3 ft., 10, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.



CHINESE BEAUTY BUSH
Kolkwitzia Amabilis

SHRUBS—Continued

LIGUSTRUM ibota—Strong growing, with graceful spreading branches with white flowers and blue black berries. 18 in., 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00; 2 ft., 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00; 3 ft., \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.

ibota Regelianum—A low spreading form of Ibota Privet, with graceful spreading branches with white flowers and blue black berries. 12 to 18 in., 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00; 18 to 24 in., 10, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00.

lodense—A dwarf compact form of Privet suitable for low dwarf borders or hedges for small gardens. 6 to 10 in., 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00; 10 to 12 in., 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

ovalifolium (California Privet)—This is the most useful shrub for hedge purposes where an upright plant with bright green foliage is wanted, and is most largely used, but is not reliably hardy north of Connecticut. 12 in., 10, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00; 18 in., 10, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00; 2 ft., 10, \$1.50, 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$70.00; 3 ft., 10, \$2.00, 100, \$10.00; 1000, \$80.00.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle)—Tall, open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in fall. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Morrowii (Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle)—Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all fall. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Ruprechtiana (Orange Fruited Honeysuckle)—Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit. 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c.

tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)—Well known bush honeysuckle; white flowers in June; red fruit in early autumn. Also may be had in pink. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)—It can truthfully be said that no garden in quite complete unless it possesses some of these popular old-fashioned shrubs. They are strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies and present attractive foliage effects.

brachybotrys—Hardy slender branches, large single pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

coronarius (Garland Mock Orange)—A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms in May with large, white delightfully scented sprays. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

coronarius aureus (Golden Syringa)—Valuable for contrastive grouping, and the best golden leaved shrub. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c; 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c.

grandiflorus (Large-flowered Mock Orange)—Tall, very large white flowers in June. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Gordonianus—Tall. Best late bloomer. July. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c.

Lemoinei—Dense racemes of white flowers, with delicate perfume. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Lemoinei Albatre—Has very showy, dense panicles of white, double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Lemoinei Argentine—Erect branches, graceful floral stems well furnished with flowers of pure double white and very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Lemoinei Avalanche—Single white, fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Lemoinei Bouquet Blanche—Double, very free flowering. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Lemoinei Mont Blanc—Upright branches, large panicles of numerous sweet scented flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

Norma—Long, slender branches, semi-double, pure white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c.

Rosace—Erect bush with slender branches, very large flowers, with two or three rows of petals, creamy white, passing to white. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Rosaeflorus plenus—Double, fragrant, white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

virginalis—A magnificent new variety. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any variety, with the longest blooming season. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Ninebark)—Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c.

opulifolius lutea (Golden Ninebark)—A variety of the preceding with bright yellow foliage and showy clusters of flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.00.

POTENTILLA fruticosa (Shrubbery Cinquefoil)—"Lemon chrome" flowers brighten its low-spreading branches all summer. Grows in stony, dry places and in wet soils. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c.

PRUNUS triloba (Double Flowering Plum)—A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

RHAMNUS cathartica (Buckthorn)—Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedges or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 10, \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 10, \$4.00.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides (White Kerria)—Hardy, with showy white flowers in May and occasionally throughout the summer. Black fruits that last all winter. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 40c.

RHUS cotinus (Smoke Bush)—Shrub bearing delicate fringe-like flowers, which produce the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia)—An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer. 1½ to 2 ft., each 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

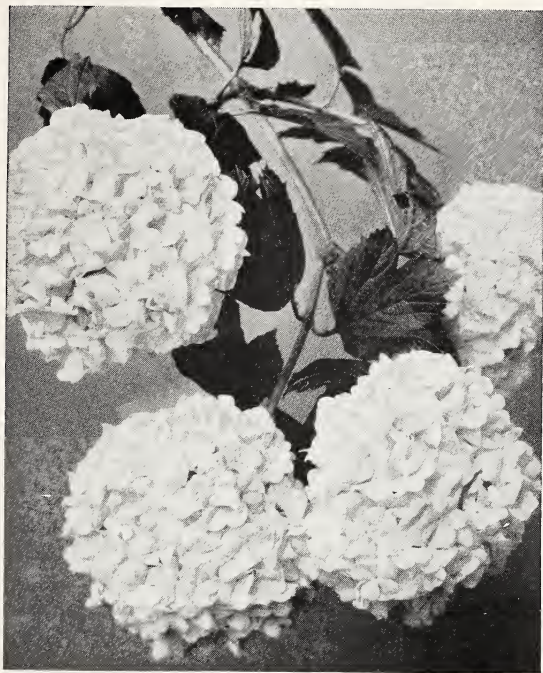


PLAN No. 100C
An Inexpensive Collection
for Our Bargain Price of

\$3.50

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 Spiraea Van Houtte | 2 Barberry Thunbergii |
| 3 Mock Orange | 2 Weigela Rosea |
| 2 Forsythia | |

SHRUBS—Continued



SNOWBALL

SAMBUCUS canadensis acutiloba (Cutleaf American Elder) — Great, handsome cymes of delicate, white, fragrant flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of fruit. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

canadensis aurea (Golden Elder) — Upright, with golden foliage. Will thrive in moist places. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

pubens (Red-berried Elder) — On account of the clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

SPIREA arguta (Snow Garland) — A slender, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

Billardii — July to September. Dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twigged, erect branches. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c.

bumalda var. Anthony Waterer — A medium grower; rose pink flowers all during the summer. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c; 18 to 24 in., each, 75c.

Fortunei (Callosa Rosea) — Dense, low-growing bushes with rose colored flowers in small, flat heads; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer. 12 to 18 in., each, 50c; 18 to 24 in., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.25.

Froebeli — Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

prunifolia (Bridal Wreath) — In May and early June, laden with masses of dainty, very double, pure white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Reevesiana — A tall grower. Single white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Thunbergi — Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Vanhouttei — Famous Bridal Wreath. In late May and June pure white flowers cover the bush. Spectacular as hedges. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Lace Shrub) — Drooping, arching branches, clothed with feathery, fern-like leaves. Brilliant bronze-red tints in autumn. Useful for informal hedgings and mass effects. 2 to 3 ft., each, 60c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaultii — A neat little shrub with spicate pinkish flowers, bluish gray foliage, handsome red fruits. Hardy in Massachusetts. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

racemosus (Snowberry) — Low, shade-loving plant; rose white flowers in summer, large white berries in winter. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

vulgaris (Coral Berry) — Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral berries persistent until late winter. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

SYRINGA (Lilacs).

Josikea — Violet flowers in June, upright in growth, deep green, rough leaves. Valued for its late blooming season. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

pekinensis — Yellow-white flowers in June. Rapid grower, glossy foliage, slender branches. Flowers in long panicles at the ends of branches. Good where a tall shrub or small tree is needed. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

persica — Pale lilac flowers in May and June. Small leaves and loose flower panicles. White. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c.

vulgaris — Common purple lilac. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 40c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

vulgaris alba — Common white lilac. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

NAMED HYBRID LILACS

There has been a great improvement made in the varieties of Lilacs in recent years, not only in the many shades of color from white through the shades of pink to blue and purple, but in the size of truss, as well as the size of the single and double flowers.

Price except as noted: 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

D. opposite the name means the flowers are double.

S. opposite the name means the flowers are single. Varieties:

D. **Alexander Humboldt** — Reddish purple.

S. **Buffon** — Elegant clusters of flowers, mauve pink with reflexed lobes.

S. **Charles the Tenth** — Large, rather loose panicles, reddish purple. Strong grower.



PLAN No. 110C

30 California Privet, 1 Ft. 2 Hydrangea Arborescens, 1½ Ft.
10 Barberry Thunbergi, 1 Ft. 1 Silver Maple Tree, 6-8 Ft.

A Complete
Planting

\$4.25

SHRUBS—Continued



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA



PRESIDENT GREVY LILAC

Our Peerless Collection of Flowering Shrubs

Ten Large, Field-Grown Shrubs, 2 to 3
Ft. High, Catalog Value \$5.50

ONE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING

Spiraea Van Houtte	Hydrangea P. G.
Hydrangea (Hills of Snow)	Forsythia
Mock Orange	Weigela Rosea
Deutzia, P. of R.	Snowberry
Tartarian Honeysuckle	Gold-leaf Spiraea

Collection No. 120C

only \$4.00

HYBRID LILACS—Continued

- S. Congo—Long spikes of bright deep red-purple flowers.
- D. DeJussieu—Lilac blue, outer side pink, bud red.
- S. Des Cartes—Mauve pink, free bloomer. Early.
- S. Dr. Lindley—Purplish lilac, compact panicles. Early.
- D. Dr. Masters—Clear lilac.
- S. Dr. Von Regel—Pinkish lavender.
- D. Double Rubella—Light lavender.
- S. Edmond Boissier—Petunia violet, large, broad panicles.
- D. Emile Lemoine—Large, trusses of rosy lilac flowers. One of the best.
- D. Georges Bellair—Pinkish lavender. Perfectly formed, good variety.
- S. Gloire de Moulins—Rosy lilac.
- S. Jan Van Tol—This is one of the best varieties for garden culture or forcing. Very large trusses of pure white flowers; strong grower and free bloomer. New.
- D. Jean Bart—Rosy carmine.
- S. Lamartine—Big panicles rose mauve single flowers. Early.
- D. La Tour d'Auvergne—Purple violet. Flowers very large.
- D. Lamarck—Flowers rosy lilac.
- D. Le Printemps—Double lilac-pink; large trusses.
- S. Louvain—Flowers bluish lilac; buds crimson pink. Early.
- S. Ludwig Spath—Very dark crimson purple flowers, one of the darkest.
- D. Mme. Abel Chatenay—Enormous, compact panicles; milk white.
- D. Mme. Cassimir Perriere—Enormous, compact panicles; extra good variety. Pure white.
- D. Mme. Jules Finger—Large satin rose; very fragrant.
- D. Mme. Lemoine—Extra good variety. Pure white.
- S. Marie LeGray—Pure white, fragrant; fine for forcing.
- D. Michel Buchner—Dwarf plant. Panicles large. Clear lilac.
- D. Montaigne—Pinkish mauve; very large clusters.
- S. Mont. Blanc—Enormous, pure white, single flowers. One of the most beautiful of single white.
- D. Pres. Grevy—Beautiful lilac blue, very double, large panicles. Extra.
- D. Prince de Beauvau—Violet buds; velvet red large panicles.
- S. Royal Blue—Cobalt blue.
- S. Tournefort—Bluish lilac. Prolific bloomer.
- TAMARIX indica (Indian Tamarisk)—A tall shrub with slender, upright branches, long racemes of pink flowers and dull green feathery foliage. 3 to 4 ft., each 50c.

SHRUBS—Continued

VIBURNUM (Arrow-woods and Snowballs)

acerifolium (Maple Leaved Viburnum) — A shrub with slender, spreading or upright branches. Leaves Maple-like, bright green, fading with handsome purple tones in autumn. Flowers creamy or yellowish white, in flat-topped clusters in late spring or early summer. Berries black. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c.

dentatum (Arrow-wood) — Upright, tall; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in fall. 12 to 18 in., each, 25c; 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

dilatatum (Linden Viburnum) — Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c.

lantana (Wayfaring Tree) — Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled; white flowers in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00.

lentago (Nanny Berry) — Slender branched shrub or small tree bearing quantities of blue black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

opulus (High Bush Cranberry) — Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting of large bunches of crimson berries which persist on winter bare branches. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum) — Of dense hassock shape. Very dwarf—can be easily controlled for small border hedges. 8 to 12 in., each, 50c.

opulus sterilis — Dense and spreading in growth; flower-clusters sterile, globose and about 3 inches across, borne in great profusion on drooping branchlets. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

tomentosum (Doublefile Snowball) — Medium height, handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball) — Of compact, upright habit and highly ornamental foliage, and bears dense clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion during late May and early June. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00.

WEIGELA — Old time favorite, very popular, giving a rich display of bloom in May and June.

Abel Carriere — Rose-carmine changing to red with yellow spot in throat. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

amabilis — Pink. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

candida — A choice variety blooming in profusion during June and to some extent all summer. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

desboisi — One of the darkest and best of the rose colored sorts. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

Eva Rathke — Dark reddish green foliage; dark red blossoms. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

floribunda — Flowers trumpet-shaped, brownish crimson in the bud, changing to rich bright crimson when fully expanded. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

Hendersoni — One of the strongest growing varieties with large flowers of deep rose. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

hortensis rubra — Strong growing, with red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

nana—variegata — A dwarf form with the leaves variegated with white. Flowers white or slightly suffused with rose. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

rosea — Most popular of all; tall growing, vigorous, with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals thereafter. 1½ to 2 ft., each, 25c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS

ZANTHORRIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root) — Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil. 12 to 15 in., each, 50c; 15 to 18 in., each, 75c.



SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER

Climbing Vines

Nothing adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background. There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways. Where no ten or hundred rates are given, 5 to 50 plants of a variety and size at 10 per cent. discount; 50 to 300, at 20 per cent. discount.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper) — Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; fall foliage rich crimson. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c.

tricuspidata (Boston Ivy; Japan Ivy) — After it is once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely; trim occasionally to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects; foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. Glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall. 2-year, 1½ to 2 ft., each, 35c; 2-year, 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Dutchman's Pipe) — Brownish, pipe-shaped flowers. Useful for perfect screen for porches; quick of growth. 2-year, each, \$1.00; 3-year, each, \$1.50; 4-year, each, \$2.00.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine) — Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-summer. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c.

BOSTON IVY — See *Ampelopsis*.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet) — Tall and vigorous climber, bright green almost circular leaves. Berries orange-yellow, splitting open in autumn and disclosing the crimson arils which envelop the seeds. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c.

scandens (Bittersweet) — Handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits retained all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis) — Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September. 2-year, each, 50c; 3-year, each, 75c.

Hybrid Varieties —

Baron Veillard — Soft pink; Duchess of Edinburgh — Double white; Henry — White; Jackman — Purple; Mme. Edward Andre; Ramona — Lavender; each, \$1.00.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE — See *Aristolochia*.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy) — Evergreen, strong growing, climbing vine. Used on walls or ground covering. 2 to 3 ft., from 5-in pots, each, 75c; 1½ ft. from 4-in pots, each, 50c.

JAPAN IVY — See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.

LONICERA japonica Haileana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle) — Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till fall. Good on lattice or porch. 2-year, each, 50c; 3-year, each, 75c.

sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle) — Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet. 2-year, each, 50c; 3-year, each, 75c.

LYCIUM chinensis (Matrimony Vine) — A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long. 2-year, each, 35c.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

WISTERIA sinensis — Hardy, fast, tall growing climber, pale green, compound foliage and long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May. 2-year, each, \$1.00; 3-year, each, \$1.50.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

ROSES

Without doubt there is greater interest in the rose than in any other flower, especially since the many new varieties of Hybrid Teas have become well known. We have not attempted to list an extensive lot of varieties, but rather a small selected list of those best adapted to the sections in which most of our customers reside.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

LOCATION—Choose an open sunny position away from hedges or shrubbery and well away from the shade of trees, as the roots of these extend much farther than the branches. It is not necessary that there be sunshine all day but a situation where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine yet sheltered from high winds.

SOIL—Any good garden soil will produce fine roses, but a clay loam is the best.

FERTILIZERS—Well rotted stable manure, preferably cow manure, well mixed with the soil is the best. Hog and sheep manure is very good. Air-slacked lime is good to sweeten the soil. Use about one-half pound to a plant, and work into the soil.

SPRING PLANTING—Planting should be done early. Roses should be ordered in mid-winter so that shipment may be made at the most favorable time for success.

DISTANCE APART—Plant Hybrid Perpetuals about 2 feet, Hybrid Teas 18 inches, Polyantha 12 to 15 inches, Climbers 6 feet.

HOW TO PLANT—When plants arrive from the nursery, the package should be opened and unless ready to plant, the plants should be heeled in, in a slanting position, with the earth thrown well upon the tops. Leave only the tips exposed. Should the plants be shriveled, soak in water or bury in the ground for two or three days before planting. After a hole has been dug, prune away any broken or mangled roots, remove any weak branches, and all but three or four of the strong ones. Cut the strong branches back to three or four buds. Set the plant in the hole spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. Plant deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is two or three inches beneath the surface.

Now mound the earth around each plant four or five inches, leaving merely the top buds exposed; otherwise, if planted in spring the strong, drying winds that we have at that time will be likely to dry out the branches before the roots become established. The earth covering will protect from the wind and prevent this; or if planted in the fall will protect from severe cold during the winter. After growth is started, remove the earth and cultivate up to July 15th to conserve the moisture. Then apply a good mulch of well-rotted manure.

PEAT MOSS MULCH—We recommend the use of a mulch on all Rose Beds, of Granulated Peat Moss about two or three inches thick. This retards the escape of the moisture from the soil, prevents the growth of weeds, obviates the necessity of constant cultivation, and gives a very slightly appearance to the beds. It should be put on the beds about the end of June, after they have been well cultivated once or twice.

We supply PEAT MOSS at \$4.00 a bale, sufficient for about 100 square feet of bed.

WINTER PROTECTION—Earth banked up around the plants to the height of 6 or 8 inches, is the best protection. This sheds the water, prevents the plants from heaving, and keeps them at a more even temperature. After the ground is thoroughly frozen, the valleys may be filled with strawy manure, leaves, evergreen boughs or some loose material. This covering should be gradually removed or dug into the soil and the ground leveled, after the growing season starts.

DISEASES AND INSECTS—Cover the plants every two weeks during the growing season with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. This will prevent Mildew and Black Spot, either of which is difficult to eradicate when started. For the Aphis or green fly, spray with a solution of Black Leaf 40.

This class includes Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana roses and embodies the delicate and delightful fragrance of the Tea roses with the vigor and more pronounced crimson and pink shades possessed by the Hybrid Perpetuals. While not as hardy as the latter, they are sufficiently hardy to succeed with suitable protection in all but the coldest parts of the United States. The demand now is principally for this class of roses.

The letters H. T.—T.—or Per. following the name, indicate that the variety is Hybrid Tea, Tea or Pernetiana. The figures indicate the choice of Hybrid Tea roses by members of the American Rose Society according to a recent vote for the most popular varieties to be grown in District 2, which includes Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and almost all of the central West. 1 represents the first choice, which is Radiance in this class.

The Pernetiana Roses are a result of hybridizing the Hybrid Teas and the Austrian Brier type by Mons. Pernet Ducher, a famous French hybridizer, and combine shades of yellow, orange, salmon and crimson not otherwise found.

Barnes Hybrid Tea Rose Collection No. 150C

All First Class, Field Grown, 2 Year Roses—Regular Retail Value \$4.50

1 Killarney (Pink)	1 Mad. Ed. Herriot (Coral Red)	1 LaFrance (Pink)
1 Gruss an Teplitz (Red)	1 Golden Emblem (Yellow)	1 Red Radiance (Red)

Special Collection Price of Only \$3.25

EVERBLOOMING ROSES



ROSE—Los Angeles

COLUMBIA (H. T. 8)—Peach bloom deepening as it opens. A large rose on long stiff stems. Vigorous, free flowering, mildew resistant.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H. T. 2)—Intense saffron yellow flushed crimson, changing to deep coppery-yellow. Long pointed buds. Considered by many the best yellow Hybrid Tea Rose.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. T.)—Rich velvety crimson, center ruby red, large and double. One of the best and most dependable roses of its color.

GENERAL MACARTHUR (H. T. 15)—Blossoms velvety scarlet shading to bright crimson. Produced abundantly on strong growing plants.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.)—A clear, yellow rose, showing buds with flames of light crimson on the outer petals, upright stems of good substance and mildew resistant.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H. T.)—Clear golden yellow paling at the outer petals. A seedling of Ophelia. A splendid addition to the yellow roses.

Each, 85c; 10, \$7.50

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. T. 7)—A dependable rose anywhere in America. An abundance of clear crimson scarlet flowers from early June till frost.

HADLEY (H. T.)—Bright red flowers of good form and habit on a strong plant.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H. T.)—The bud is long and slender, while the blooms are larger, full and of a scarlet-red color.

INDEPENDENCE DAY (Per.)—Brilliant flame colored flowers suffused with copper and reddish brown which are fragrant and produced on strong mildew-proof plants.

JONK. J. L. MOCK (H. T. 16)—Bright cherry-red, inside petals silvery-white. Large, full, with high-pointed center.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T. 13)—Creamy white buds beautifully formed; flowers of the purest white tinged with lemon in the center.

KILLARNEY (H. T. 19)—Brilliant pink with large pointed buds, broad wax-like petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty.

KILLARNEY WHITE (H. T.)—A sport from Killarney, pure white in color.

LADY ALICE STANLEY (H. T. 10)—Deep coral rose on the outside of the broad petals, pale flesh on the inside. Blooms profusely the whole season.

LADY ASHTOWN (H. T. 24)—Carmine pink shading to golden yellow at base of petals. Blooms are large, globular and well formed.

LADY HILLINGDON (T. 21)—Deep apricot yellow; long pointed buds; very free flowering, especially in the fall.

LADY URSULA (H. T. 20)—Light flesh pink with shell-like petals. Vigorous grower. Blooms into freezing weather. Practically immune to disease.

LA FRANCE (H. T.)—Silvery rose with pink shades and satin like petals of great beauty. Large deliciously fragrant blooms from June till frost.

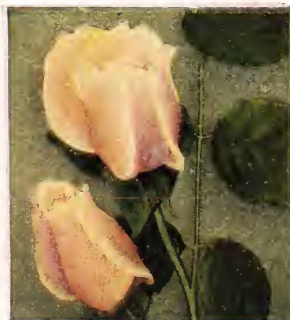
LAURENT CARLE (H. T. 22)—Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep, glowing carmine-crimson, perfectly formed and pungently fragrant.

LOS ANGELES (Per. 5)—Flowers luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded yellow at the base of petals. Is of vigorous growth and blooms freely when kept free from black spot.

LUXEMBURG—Long oval buds of chrome yellow shaded with orange-red. Plant is vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR (Per. 23)—This very beautiful rose won the Bagatelle (Paris) prize, possibly the highest rose honor in the world. Its fragrant blooms develop from well-shaped buds, chrome yellow at the base, shading to orange and copper hues on the reverse of the petals.

MME. BUTTERFLY (H. T. 6)—A sport of Ophelia, showing better growth, with more and larger flowers, in a brilliant pink suffused with apricot and gold.



MRS. AARON WARD



WHITE KILLARNEY



PINK RADIANCE

ROSES—Continued

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T. 14)—Broad petals of satiny rose shaded darker at the center and lighter at the edges. Plants are strong and vigorous.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per. 11)—This rose won a \$10,000 prize offered by an English newspaper. Its coral red buds develop into flowers of the same hue, shaded yellow to scarlet.

MRS. AARON WARD (H. T. 12)—Center Indian yellow with edge primrose. One of the most desirable and dependable roses.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H. T.)—Well shaped buds which open to graceful loose-petaled flowers.

MRS. HENRY MORSE (Per.)—An ideal bedding and pot rose of vigorous habit; blooms are long and shapely, of a lovely pink shaded salmon, deeper at the base, with distinct Tea scent.

OPHELIA (H. T. 3)—Outdoors as well as in the greenhouse, this rose has taken a high rank. Large in size, full and perfect in form and of an attractive light salmon coloring shading to yellow.

RADIANCE (H. T. 1)—Brilliant, rosy, opaline-pink; large, free and beautiful form with sweet fragrance.

RED RADIANCE (H. T. 4)—A glowing crimson sport of Radiance with all the magnificent qualities of the parent.

RED STAR (H. T.) — Clear, snappy red, in large blooms of wide petals holding their color unfadingly. Blooms freely.

SOLIEL D'OR (Per.)—Changing from orange-yellow to reddish gold and nasturtium red.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per. 9)—Color is a definite and lovely sunflower yellow deepening in the center and it retains its color indoors and outdoors in bud and bloom.

SUNBURST (Per.) — Orange and golden yellow, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A vigorous, healthy plant, long pointed buds.

WILLOWMERE (Per. 17)—Color rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the center and toning to carmine pink towards the edges of the petals; vigorous, erect.



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

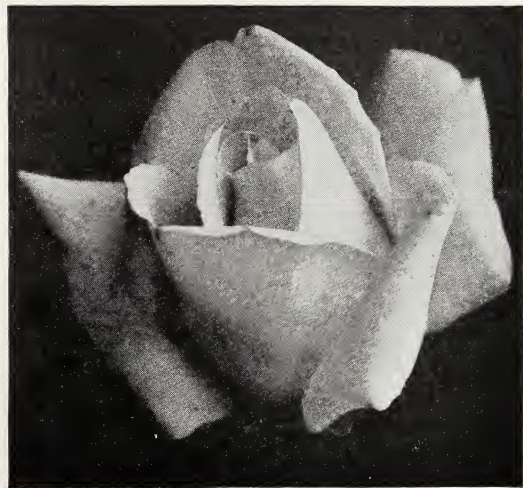
W. F. DREER (Per.)—A beautiful rose in all stages of its development; is at its best in half expanded flower. Color a delicate silvery pink, base of the petals are of a rich golden yellow.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Each, 75c; 10, \$6.00.

These roses are hardier and require less care than Hybrid Tea Roses and yield abundance of flowers in June with scattering flowers in the Autumn months.

The figures after the name of five varieties indicate the preference of the American Rose Society for varieties of this class for the district comprising Southern New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For instance, Frau Karl Druschki is first choice, Mrs. John Laing, second.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.) — In color it is a deep pink to soft carmine with a delicate veining of dark red on the broad petals.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD (H. P.)—Of largest size, color glowing crimson, very bright and rich.

FISHER HOLMES (H. P.)—Bright crimson-scarlet, with long and pointed buds which open into a huge flower of excellent shape and great beauty.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H. P. 1)—Pure snow white; long pointed buds. Very large full flowers. One of the strongest growers and a free bloomer.

GEO. AHREND'S (H. P. 5)—Clear brilliant pink, good bud and perfectly formed flower. Strong growing and every way worthy.

GEO. DICKSON (H. P.)—Color velvety dark crimson; splendid shape and good substance.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P. 3) — Crimson scarlet large full flowers. One of the strongest growers and a free bloomer.

HARRISON'S YELLOW (H. P.) — Semi-double, bright, golden yellow flowers which cover the plant in June. Perfectly hardy.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) — Rich, glowing red, in large, semi-globular and very full flowers, freely produced on good plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued



BABY RAMBLER ROSE

The Choice Collection of Hardy Roses No. 155C

First-Class, 2-Year, Field-Grown
Roses, Catalog Value \$3.00

- 1 Frau Karl Druschki (White)
- 1 Soliel d'Or (Apricot Yellow)
- 1 Gen. Jacqueminot (Red)
- 1 Paul Neyron (Pink)

AT SPECIAL PRICE

\$2.50

MARGARET DICKSON (H. P.)—White, with pale flesh center, large and well formed flowers, borne on vigorous plants.

MAGNA CHARTA (H. P.)—Large flowers of rosy pink carmine, carrying heavy fragrance and freely produced on strong plants.

MRS. JOHN LAING (H. P. 2)—Soft pink, large, full, perfectly formed, free and perpetual. One of the very best hybrid perpetual roses.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P. 4)—The very fragrant flowers are clear pink, shaded soft rose.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H. P.) — Dark maroon or blood-red blooms of unique color effect on plants of moderate vigor.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.) — Light clear red, tending towards scarlet and showing a shade peculiarly its own.

MOSS ROSES

Each, 75c; 10, \$6.00.

What can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose and more delicious than its fragrance? Perfectly hardy.

ELIZABETH ROWE—This is an old favorite with its large, deep pink buds well mossed. A beauty.

HENRI MARTIN—Large, full flower of deep red; well mossed, fragrant.

MOUSSELINE—Pure white flower, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Deep blush-pink with buds that are thoroughly mossed.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Each, 75c; 10, \$6.00.

These roses bloom profusely from June till frost. Ideal for bordering beds, edging walks and planting in solid beds.

You cannot resist being enthusiastic over this splendid class of Roses, for they surpass all others in the quantity of bloom they produce. Being perfectly hardy, low in growth and continuous bloomers, they are there to stay and increase in beauty yearly.

Keep the dead flowers cut off and encourage fresh blooms.

BABY RAMBLER, or **MADAME N. LEVAVAS-SEUR**—This is the original Baby Rambler, daddy of them all. In bloom all the time. Flowers in large clusters of brightest red.

ELLEN POULSEN—Dwarf compact clusters of bright rosy pink flowers. Very effective.

IDEAL—Flower medium size, double, full, open, globular, dark velvety crimson in the open (scarlet under glass); very lasting; borne in clusters on average stem; blooms abundantly all season. Hardy.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Bright crimson; white eye; very beautiful.

ORLEANS—Showiest and prettiest of all Baby Ramblers. This charming and dainty Rose is of beautiful rounded habit and is a huge bouquet of deep cerise or Geranium-pink with distinct showy center of pure white; florets not crowded, but of beautiful arrangement, and cannot be beaten.



AN UNUSUAL ROSE GARDEN

Climbing Roses

Price, Except as Noted, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

The following are mostly hybrids of the Wichuraiana or Memorial rose and are indicated in the list by the letters H. W. following the name. H. M. means a hybrid of Rosa Multiflora with some everblooming variety; Mult. means Multiflora.

For the most part, the Wichuraiana and Multiflora Climbing roses here described are hardy through most of the rose growing sections of the United States, though in extremely exposed positions it may be necessary to protect them. Usually when protected, Climbing Roses are laid down and covered with earth, sometimes burlap and boards being added for greater security.



EXCELSA RAMBLER

ALIDA LOVETT (H. W.)—Both buds and flowers are large; are of ideal form, are held on stiff stems and the color is a lively bright shell-pink with shadings of rich sulphur at the base of petals.

AMERICAN PILLAR (H. M.)—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT (H. W.)—Saffron-yellow with golden-yellow center; full, medium size, flowering in clusters. Very vigorous and the finest yellow shading of its class.

BESS LOVETT (H. W.)—Clear bright red, full double flowers of large size. The buds are long and pointed; the flowers in clusters on long strong stems.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (H. W.)—Bright wild-rose pink; flowers double and of immense size and perfect form; blooms singly and in clusters; profuse during June, and more or less throughout the season; heavy, dark green foliage, immune from disease; strong climbing habit.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. W.)—The moderately fragrant flowers are of a rich carmine color, produced in abundance early in the season on strong and vigorous plants.

CORONATION (H. W.)—Bright crimson blooms shaded scarlet with small white markings, in double flowers produced in large clusters.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—This was very popular until better red Rambler roses were produced. Great masses of double crimson flowers are borne on vigorous plants, but its foliage gets rusty in late summer and it easily mildews.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. W.)—Beautiful deep pink. Too well known to need further description.

DR. HUEY (H. W.)—Totally different from any other rose in existence. Its semi-double flowers are dark crimson maroon or deepest scarlet, and showing a small cluster of light yellow stamens. The flowers are large and usually borne in clusters.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (H. W.)—This variety combines beauty, vigor and adaptability to a remarkable degree. Its perfectly formed buds, equal to the Hybrid Teas, are long pointed, deep clear pink in color, and produced on individual long stems. The open flowers approximate four inches in diameter.

EMILY GRAY (H. W.)—A very remarkable new Climbing Rose which might almost be called a Hardy Marechal Niel. Its golden yellow buds are long, tapering, and elegant, opening to semi-double flowers of large size; pleasant fragrance and a delightful shade. It may require protection in New England.

EUGENE JACQUET (H. W.)—A vigorous growing rose, producing large clusters of fragrant cherry red flowers.

EVANGELINE (H. W.)—Large single fragrant blush pink flowers with carmine tipped petals.

EXCELSA (H. W.)—Very similar to Crimson Rambler but much superior to it in color of flower and in the glossy disease-resistant foliage.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD, or EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early summer until frost.

GARDENIA (H. W.)—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free. Deliciously scented; one of the most brilliant Roses in cultivation.

HIAWATHA (H. W.)—Its flowers are about one and one-half inches across, and produced in long, pendulous sprays, with frequently from forty to fifty flowers on a spray. In color, it is brilliant ruby-carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

LADY GAY (H. W.)—Cherry-pink, fading to soft white; the flowers, in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches.

MARY WALLACE (H. W.)—A new variety of pillar rose, six to eight feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom. Flowers very large, generally exceeding four inches across, well formed, of a bright, clear rose pink with salmon base. Perfectly hardy. Each, \$1.00; 10, \$8.00.

PHILADELPHIA CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—Deep, rich crimson, brighter and more intense than the old Crimson Rambler, with larger, fuller and more lasting flowers in panicles; extremely vigorous and productive, hardy and free from mildew.

PURITY (H. W.)—Dazzling snowy white. Large semi-double flowers; fine foliage.

RUBY QUEEN (H. W.)—Large flowers of rich ruby-red with a clear white center.

SEVEN SISTERS (H. W.)—Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to blush-white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. Our stock is of the true variety.

SHOWER OF GOLD (H. W.)—Deep golden-yellow and orange flowers borne in splendid trusses, forming a mass of bloom. Extremely long laterals are densely clad with a beautiful Wichuraiana foliage, and the leaves on the upper side a vivid, glossy green.

SILVER MOON (H. W.)—Flowers very large, four and one-half inches and over in diameter. Pure white in color; petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower.

TAUSENDSCHON (H. M.)—Imagine a luxuriant climbing Rose literally covered with thousands of bright blossoms, borne in clusters and quite double. Colors of every imaginable shade, from white to deep pink. A hardy vigorous grower.

VEILCHENBLAU (H. M.)—Flowers reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue.

W. C. EAGAN (H. W.)—A Dawson hybrid with good foliage and large, very double pink flowers. It does not die back in hard winters and, even when small, is covered with the large, double roses.

WICHURAIANA (The Hardy Single White Memorial Rose)—Will grow in sun or shade, poor ground or rich. Single blossoms, pure satiny white with bright golden stamens in center. It is especially useful for growing on embankments, as it grows close to the ground, rooting where the branches touch, so that in time it forms a thick impenetrable mat.

RUGOSA ROSES

Each, 75c; 10, \$6.00.

Rugosa Roses and their hybrids seem just suited for our Northern climate, as they are so tough and hardy. They make dense, sturdy, compact bushes four to eight feet high, and are very ornamental.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—A splendid double, pure white.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Very large, double, clear silvery rose flowers, fragrant, on long strong stems.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—This is a new type of Rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of Crimson Baby Rambler Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety.

NEW CENTURY—Flowers very large semi-double, borne in full clusters; flesh pink, widely bordered creamy white.

NOVA ZEMBLA—A hybrid variety; the flowers are large, of fine form, with a pleasing flush of pink.

ROSERAIE DE L'HAY—Large double, crimson-red blooms of delightful fragrance.

RUGOSA alba—Single, white flowers.

RUGOSA rubra—Single, rosy, carmine flowers.

SIR THOS. LIPTON—Clusters of medium sized double snow-white flowers borne on strong stems.

THE HUGONIS ROSE
"THE GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA"

Blooms three weeks earlier than most other roses and hardy everywhere. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, clear to the tip, with closely set wide-open single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom.

Price of large, strong plants, each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.



TAUSENDSCHON ROSES

EVERGREENS

For winter cheer, the Evergreens are unexcelled. The bright, warm foliage is always a welcome note in the landscape, and with the branches arched and laden with snow, the deep green needles standing out in contrast, they present a picture of indescribable beauty.

Our Evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development. They are root and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care.

We dig with a ball of earth about the roots and wrap each securely so that the root fibers will be protected and the plant become quickly established. In handling and planting evergreens, the roots must never be allowed to become dry for an instant. The roots being resinous, when once dry water has no power to restore them.

On receiving seedlings and small plants that are not dug with balls, the roots should be "puddled" or dipped in mud thin enough so that a coating of mud will adhere to each rootlet. Plant soon as possible.

ABIES (Fir)

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir) — The characteristic odor of the northern woods is chiefly, if not solely, due to this fir. The foliage is very fragrant and is of a rich dark green. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.00; 2 ft., each, \$2.25; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00.

Fraseri (Fraser's Balsam Fir) — A species of Blasam from the Southern Alleghanies, but perfectly hardy in New England; thrives further south than the Balsam Fir. 12 in., each, \$1.75; 18 in., each, \$2.25.

CHAMAECYPARIS (Retinospora)

In these Japanese Cedars we have a grand collection of Evergreens suitable for specimen planting, groups or for bedding. The group includes tall growing sorts and those of a dwarf nature, while the color and foliage contrasts they produce in grouping are most valuable. An occasional shearing makes them more compact in growth and brings out more distinctly the varied shades of gold, green and silver.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa (Hinoki Cypress) — A handsome tree with dark green lustrous foliage, grows slowly. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.00; 1½ ft., each, \$2.50.

obtusa compacta (Football Cypress) — Of dwarf and dense, broadly conical habit with much crowded, short branchlets at the end of short branches. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., each, \$3.00;

obtusa Crippsi (Cripp's Golden Cypress) — Particularly good golden leaved form; slow growing, bright yellow all the year. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 15 in., each, \$3.00; 18 in., each, \$3.75.

obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress) — Compact pyramidal form with dark green foliage, branchlets with slightly pendulous tips. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75.

obtusa magnifica — A vigorous form with stout branchlets and lustrous, bright green foliage. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50.

obtusa nana aurea (Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress) — A low form of slow growth with short branchlets of bright golden yellow. Very dwarf. 6 to 8 in., each, \$2.25; 8 to 12 in., each, \$3.00; 12 to 15 in., each, \$3.75.

obtusa Youngii (Young's Golden Cypress) — Graceful loose habit, light yellow pendulous foliage on outside of plant. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50.

pisifera (Sawara Cypress) — A tall pyramidal tree with broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green. A desirable evergreen of rapid growth. 12 in., each, \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.00; 2 ft., each, \$2.75; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75. 3 ft., each, \$5.00; 3½ ft., each, \$6.00.

pisifera aurea — A golden form of the above valuable for color contrasts in evergreen plantings. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.75; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$2.75; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75; 3 ft., each, \$5.00; 3½ ft., each, \$6.00; 4 to 4½ ft., each, \$7.00.

pisifera filifera (Thread Cypress) — Long, pendulous, thread-like branches clothed with bright green foliage; useful in mixed evergreen plantings or as specimens. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50.

pisifera filifera aurea (Golden Plume Cypress) — Like the above except the gracefully pendulous branches are a golden yellow, and the growth not as strong. Size given is spread. 12 in., each, \$3.00; 15 in., each, \$3.75; 1½ ft., each, \$4.50.

pisifera plumosa (Plume Cypress) — Foliage is bright green in numerous feathery branchlets useful for shearing into formal shapes. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.75; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75; 3 to 3½ ft., each, \$4.50; 3½ to 4 ft., each, \$6.00.



PICEA PUNGENS

EVERGREENS—Continued



STATELY DIGNITY AND CHEERY WARMTH

CHAMAECYPARIS—Continued

pisifera plumosa aurea (Golden Plume Cypress)—A striking form of the above with brilliantly colored golden foliage throughout the season. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.75; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75; 3 to 3½ ft., each, \$4.50.

pisifera plumosa argentea (Silver-Tip Cypress)—A silver tipped form of *Retinospora plumosa* but more dwarf in habit. 12 in., each, \$1.75; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75.

pisifera squarrosa (Veitch Moss Cypress)—An exquisite form with fine, feathery, steel-colored foliage, very dense growth. A beautiful subject, especially when kept clipped. 12 in., each, \$1.75; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75.

JUNIPERUS (Junipers and Cedars)

JUNIPERUS chinensis (Chinese Juniper) — Pyramidal in outline with silver green foliage. A very desirable evergreen. 12 in., each, \$1.75; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00.

chinensis neaboriensis (Conical Chinese Juniper)—Dense pyramidal habit, foliage closely set with rich glaucous color. A very attractive evergreen. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 15 in., each, \$2.50; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00.

Chinensis pfitzereana (Pfitzer's Juniper)—A beautiful spreading evergreen, as broad as it is tall, of grayish green color. Both the main branches and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. Hardy and dependable everywhere. 12 in., each, \$1.80; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$5.00; 3 ft., each, \$6.00.

communis aurea (Common Golden Juniper) — This golden form of common Juniper has foliage of a brilliant golden color which holds during the year. Makes a pleasing contrast in rock work, ground covers or front of evergreen borders. 15 to 18 in., each, \$2.25 1½ ft., each, \$3.00.

communis cracovica (Polish Juniper) — Upright in growth, branching from the ground, making a very compact narrow column. Very hardy and attractive. 12 in., each, \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.50, 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

communis suecica (Swedish Juniper) — Resembles the Irish Juniper in form but is not so close growing; is of lighter and more bluish color. 12 in., each, \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

excelsa variegata (Variegated Greek Juniper) — Same as above, except that there are numerous sprays of white prettily interspersed with the green foliage. 12 in., each \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Compact, dense upright growth, even the tips of the branches are erect; foliage a bluish green. 12 in., each, \$1.00; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$1.80; 2 ft., each, \$2.25.

horizontalis (Creeping Savin)—Branches trail along the ground. Good for rock work and ground covering. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, 2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00.

japonica (Japanese Juniper) — A valuable dwarf evergreen of bushy, spreading habit; very hardy. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 15 in., each, \$2.80; 18 in., each, \$3.00.

sabina (Savin's Juniper)—A valuable spreading vase-like plant with deep green, unchanging foliage; valuable for rockeries and groups in connection with other low-growing evergreens. 12 in., each, \$1.80; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 18 in., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75.

virginiana (Red Cedar)—Our native Red Cedar; useful as formal specimens or in groups. 1½ ft., each, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$2.25.

virginiana Cannartii (Cannart Red Cedar) — A pyramidal compact form, foliage is dark green. Its silver colored fruit is attractive. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50.

virginiana elegantissima (Gold Tip Red Cedar)—The tips of the young branches are of a beautiful golden bronze, producing a beautiful effect. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75.



A GROUP OF EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS—Continued



EVERGREENS ARE UNEXCELLED FOR PORCH PLANTINGS

virginiana glauca (Silver Red Cedar)—One of the handsomest forms of Red Cedar; foliage silvery gray like that of Koster's Blue Spruce. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50; 3 ft., each, \$5.25; 4 ft., each, \$6.00.

virginiana Schottii (Schott Red Cedar)—A distinct variety of pyramidal habit with light green feathery foliage. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00.

virginiana Smithii (Smith Red Cedar)—Small and compact in growth, branches are pendulous at the tips; foliage keeps a grass-green color during the winter; a rare and beautiful variety. 12 in., each, \$2.25; 15 in., each, \$3.00; 18 in., each, \$3.75.

PICEA (Spruce)

PICEA excelsa (Norway Spruce)—The best known spruce, used as a specimen or for screens and windbreaks. Can be kept to any desired shape by shearing; useful for hedges. 12 in., each, 75c; 15 in., each, \$1.00; 1½ ft., each, \$1.25; 2 ft., each, \$1.75; 2½ ft., each, \$2.00; 3 ft., each, \$3.75; 4 ft., each, \$4.50.

pungens (Colorado Spruce)—Foliage varies from light green to blue. Tree is of very symmetrical habit and very hardy; will thrive when planted near the salt water and is therefore adapted to seashore planting. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75.

BIG BARGAIN IN 6 MAGNIFICENT EVERGREENS No. 52C

- 2 American Arborvitae, 3-4 Ft.
- 1 Retinospora Pisifera, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Norway Spruce, 2-3 Ft.
- 2 Globosa Arborvitae, 1½ Ft.

\$13.50

A Regular \$25.00 Collection.

Excellent for Foundation Planting or in Clumps.



EVERGREENS—Continued

Evergreen Collection B53

- 1 American Arborvitae, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Compact Arborvitae, 15-18 In.
- 1 Retinospora Pisifera, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Siberian Arborvitae, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Globe Arborvitae, 15-18 In.
- 1 Balsam Fir, 1½ Ft.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

\$12.00

Evergreen Collection C54

- 1 Pyramidal Arborvitae, 3-4 Ft.
- 1 Siberian Arborvitae, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Juniper Sabina, 1½ Ft.
- 1 Retinospora Pisifera, 2-3 Ft.
- 1 Vervaneana Arborvitae, 1½ Ft.

Take two of these collections and plant one on each side of the porch.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

\$12.50

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A blue form of the above, valuable as a specimen tree on the lawn, varies in depth of color. 12 in., each, \$4.00; 15 in., each, \$5.00; 1½ ft., each, \$6.00; 2 ft., each, \$7.50.

pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce)—A form of the above of uniform blue color obtained by grafting from selected specimens; very desirable. 12 in., each, \$5.00; 15 in., each, \$6.00; 1½ ft., each, \$8.00.

PINUS (Pine)

PINUS austriaca (Austrian Pine)—See *Pinus nigra*.

densiflora (Japanese Red Pine)—Rapid growing, long light green needles. Succeeds well at seashore. 12 in., each, 75c; 1½ ft., each, \$1.25; 2 ft., each, \$1.80.

montana mughus (Mugho Pine)—Valuable where a low-spreading growth of Evergreen is desired. The erect new growth, resembling candles, makes a contrast to the older foliage; splendid for foundation plantings. 12 in., each, \$2.25; 15 in., each, \$3.00; 1½ ft., each, \$3.75; 2 ft., each, \$4.50.

nigra (Austrian Pine)—Tall, massive with spreading branches and long, stiff needles. Handsome as a specimen or for group planting. 12 in., each, 75c; 1½ ft., each, \$1.20; 2 ft., each, \$1.80.

strobus (White Pine)—Our well-known native Pine, one of the most valuable and stately of our native Evergreens; very ornamental when planted in groups or singly. 12 in., each, \$1.00; 1½ ft., each, \$1.50; 2 ft., each, \$2.00; 2½ ft., each, \$2.50; 3 ft., each, \$3.00.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—Of rapid growth with strong branches and short, stiff bluish green foliage. Thrives near the seashore and good for mass plantings and windbreaks. 12 in., each, 75c; 1½ ft., each, \$1.20; 2 ft., each, \$1.80.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii (Douglas Spruce)—One of the most rapid growing and important of our North Western Evergreens. The foliage is soft and varies from green to blue; beautiful planted as a specimen. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 3 ft., each, \$3.75; 4 ft., each, \$4.75.

Have you a living Christmas tree in your garden? Plant it this spring and have it ready to bear its cheery load of lights during the holidays. We suggest that you use Colorado Spruce, Norway Spruce or, perhaps, one of the Firs.

TAXUS (Yew)

The refinement and distinction which this family of Evergreens possesses are hardly equalled. They are invaluable for formal effects, as they withstand shearing well, and lend themselves quite as readily to specimens, group, or bed planting. The Yews are relative slow-growing, with foliage of a deep, lustrous green, and the beauty of some of the varieties is further enhanced during the autumn and winter months by clusters of brilliant red berries, which are themselves attractive, and also accentuate the green of the foliage.

TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew)

—Low spreading growth with graceful drooping branches valuable for foreground planting. 12 in., each, \$3.00; 15 in., each, \$3.75; 1½ ft., each, \$4.50; 2 to 2½ ft., each, 6.00.

cuspidata (Spreading Japanese Yew)—Broad and spreading in habit, foliage a rich dark green the entire year; very hardy. Very desirable as specimen or in groups. 12 in., each, \$2.25; 15 in., each, \$3.00; 1½ ft., each, \$3.75; 2 ft., each, \$4.50; 2½ ft., each, \$6.00.

cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew)—An upright form of this beautiful evergreen, splendid for specimen or formal work. 12 in., each, \$3.00; 15 in., each, \$3.75; 1½ ft., each, \$4.50; 2 to 2½ ft., each, \$7.50; 4 ft., each, \$20.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

cuspidata nana (Brevifolia) (Dwarf Japanese Yew)—A handsome and rare variety of low bushy growth, short, deep rich green leaves, valuable for low foundation planting or hedges. 12 in., each, \$3.00; 15 in., each, \$3.75; 18 in., each, \$4.50.



EVERGREENS ARE FINE AS FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

EVERGREENS—Continued



WELL SELECTED CONIFERS PRODUCED THIS EFFECT IMMEDIATELY

THUYA (Arborvitae)

Arborvitae is perfect for hedges, for ornamental specimens and groups. It is hardy, easy to plant and rapid-growing.

Hedges of Arborvitae are among the very best, both sheared and unsheared. Left to grow to full height, these make a superb windbreak or screen.

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitae)—This is perhaps the finest member of the valuable Arborvitae group. 12 in., each, 75c; 15 in., each, \$1.00; 1½ ft., each, \$1.50; 2 ft., each, \$2.00; 2½ ft., each, \$2.50; 3 ft., each, \$3.00; 3½ ft., each, \$3.75; 4 ft., each, \$4.50; 5 ft., each, \$5.25; 6 ft., each, \$6.00.

columbia (Columbia Arborvitae) — A narrow pyramid, branches tipped with silvery white. 12 in., each, \$1.80; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.00; 3 ft., each, \$4.50.

compacta (Parson's Dwarf Arborvitae) — Almost globe shaped, foliage light green. 10 in., each, \$1.00; 12 in., each, \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae)—A low broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of feather-like foliage of an attractive gray color. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

globosa (Globe Arborvitae)—A dwarf globe-shaped evergreen with light green foliage useful for formal work as it needs no trimming. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$2.00; 1½ ft., each, \$2.50.

lutea (Geo. Peabody Arborvitae)—A pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage. 12 in., each, \$1.80; 15 in., each, \$2.25; 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$3.75; 2½ ft., each, \$4.50; 3 ft., each, \$5.25; 3½ ft., each, \$6.00.

pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae) — A tall, slender evergreen, very formal and attractive. 12 in., each, \$1.25; 1½ ft., each, \$1.80; 2 ft., each, \$2.25; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00; 3 ft., each, \$3.75; 4 ft., each, \$4.50.

recurva nana (Little Gem Arborvitae)—A dwarf form that is splendid for rock gardens; grows broader than it does high. 12 in., each, \$2.50; 15 in., each, \$3.00; 1½ ft., each, \$3.50.

Riversii (River's Arborvitae)—A compact pyramidal form with bright green foliage. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00.

Rosenthalii (Rosenthal Arborvitae)—Very compact dark green foliage, columnar in form; very choice variety. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75.

Spaethii (Spaeth Arborvitae) — A peculiar form with two kinds of foliage, interesting and distinct. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25.

spiralis (Spiral Arborvitae)—A compact form with upright branches and very close set short branchlets which are twisted, suggesting a spiral arrangement if seen from above. 12 in., each, \$1.25; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.00; 2 ft., each, \$2.50; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00; 3 ft., each, \$3.50; 3½ ft., each, \$4.00; 4 ft., each, \$5.00.

Vervaeana (Vervaeana Arborvitae) — A very attractive variety. Green foliage tinted with gold, turning to bronze in the winter. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75; 3 ft., each, \$4.50.

Warreana lutescens—A form of Siberian Arborvitae with sulphur yellow foliage. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 2 ft., each, \$2.25; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00.

Warreana siberica (Siberian Arborvitae)—Of dwarf habit and conical outline. Rich dark green foliage. Will stand colder exposures than other sorts. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 2½ ft., each, \$3.75.

THUYA Standishii (Standish Arborvitae)—This is a very beautiful decorative plant. It has a broadly pyramidal habit; long, dark green foliage that does not change throughout the year, or only very slightly in winter. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 15 in., each, \$1.80; 1½ ft., each, \$2.25; 2 ft., each, \$2.20; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00; 3 ft., each, \$3.50.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

The Hemlocks are exceptionally graceful trees of fine foliage texture. They are very hardy, grow rapidly and transplant easily.

The Hemlock Spruce is undoubtedly the best coniferous hedge plant; perfectly hardy. It bears the shears well, and keeps its rich green color all winter.

TSUGA canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—A medium-sized tree, with open, pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in striking contrast to some of the more formal Conifers. It is a rapid grower and is very hardy. If trimmed it becomes dense and bushy, making especially beautiful hedges. Unsurpassed for tall screens, massing or as individual trees. 12 in., each, \$1.00; 15 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ ft., each, \$2.00; 2 ft., each, \$2.50; 2½ ft., each, \$3.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

No planting is complete without at least a few of the Broad-leaved Evergreens to give it distinction. They harmonize with nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs, and continue the beauty of the planting with evergreen foliage through late fall and winter. They are excellent for foundation planting, along wooded walks or, combined with the Deciduous Shrubs, in mass planting.



PACHYSANDRA AND EUONYMUS
(*radicans vegetus*)

BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood) — An evergreen shrub, with close-growing branches, covered with oval, dark shining green foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained, peaty soil. It is a desirable plant for formal use. 10 to 12 in., each \$1.25; 10, \$10.00; 100, \$75.00. 8 to 10 in., each, \$1.00; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$50.00.

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata (Leather Leaf) — A small evergreen shrub with leaves dull green above and rusty scales beneath. Flowers white, nodding in leafy racemes opening in the early spring. 15 to 18 in., each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne) — Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in spring. For border or rockery. 6 to 9 in., each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.

EUONYMUS radicans (Japanese Evergreen Ivy) — Attractive, dark, green-leaved evergreen plant of slow-growing habit and very hardy. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in evergreen borders or for attractive edging, these plants have few equals. 2-year, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

radicans acutus — Similar to the above type, but with more pointed leaves, lighter in color. A rapid grower and evidently the best Euonymous yet for steep banks as it is a very prostrate grower, showing no inclination to climb, roots at every place it touches soil and would be excellent to hold banks. Turns bronze-red in cold weather. 2-year, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

radicans Carrierei — A stronger grower than Euonymous *radicans*, with larger ovate green leaves. Half bush and a half vine in habit of growth. If given support, it makes a very fine covering for a building or a wall; very rugged and a rapid grower. 2-year, each 50c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00;

radicans colorata — A new Euonymous, similar to *Acutus*, but has larger, rounder leaves, prostrate creeper of rapid growth and excellent for steep banks, etc., turns bronzy red in winter. 2-year, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

radicans minimus (Kewensis) — A fine-leaved evergreen plant for carpeting the ground, or as a rock plant; dark-green foliage with lighter veins; the most miniature of all the Euonymous; very desirable. 2-year, from pots, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

radicans vegetus (Broad-Leaved Evergreen Bittersweet) — A very attractive, low trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which make it self-supporting; has round leaves; produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the fall; very desirable as a ground cover or for filling on the borders of evergreens. 2-year, each 50c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$35.00.

ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly) — One of the best hardy evergreen Hollies; of dense growth, with small shining green leaves. Very fine as a hedge plant and for use with *Rhododendrons*. Should be planted in a sheltered position to be hardy north of Connecticut. 1½ ft., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$4.00; 2½ ft., each, \$5.00.



MAHONIA
AQUIFOLIUM

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued



RHODODENDRON

ILEX opaca (American Holly)—Our native Holly so familiar in Christmas decorations. When planted near together they usually bear a profusion of red berries. Difficult to transplant; leaves should be picked when plant is moved and winter protection given till established. 12 to 18 in., each, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., each, \$2.50.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A bushy shrub with long, glossy leaves. A profuse bloomer in May and early June with large corymbs of pink and white flowers. 12 in., each, \$1.00; 10, \$8.00. 18 in., each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50. 2 ft., each, \$2.00 10, \$17.50. 3 ft., each, \$2.50; 10, \$22.50.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Andromeda)—Long, dark green leaves that turn to an attractive bronze in winter. Beautiful, gracefully arched branches with pendant, bell-shaped flowers in spring. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 18 in., each, \$2.00.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium (Sand Myrtle)—A charming dwarf evergreen plant rarely ever reaching 2 feet. Very effective in rockeries or in front of evergreens. Pinkish white flowers are borne in profusion throughout the summer. 6 to 9 in., each, 75c; 9 to 12 in., each, \$1.00; 12 to 15 in., each, \$1.50.

buxifolium prostratum (Mountain Heath)—A prostrate form of the above, forming beautiful small, round tufts; native of the Carolina mountains. Splendid for rock work, covering the surface with a bed of green. Delicate flowers tinged with pink in June and July. 3 to 6 in., each, 50c; 6 to 9 in., each, \$1.00.

MAHONIA Aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape)—Handsome, broad holly-like leaves; dense racemes of yellow flowers in May followed by small blue berries. 15 to 18 in., each, \$1.00.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis—A low evergreen cover-plant with ornamental glossy foliage; thriving in any location, whether in full shade or bright sun. It is splendid for a ground cover where grass will not grow. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum—A clear pink American species, hardy. Leaves dark green, usually blunt and narrow. Flower-clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. 12 in., each, \$3.00; 18 in., each, \$4.00.

catawbiense—We can recommend the Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature. It is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green. The flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of lilac-purple the early part of June. 12 in., each, \$2.00; 18 in., each, \$3.00; 2 ft., each, \$4.00.

maximum (American Rosebay)—Perfectly hardy anywhere in New England; without doubt the finest of American Evergreen Broad-leaf Shrubs. Large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in late June and July. Foliage very thick, shiny and twice as large as that of any other sort. 12 in., each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50; 18 in., each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50; 2 ft., each, \$3.00; 10, \$27.50; 3 ft., each, \$4.00; 10, \$37.50.

VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle)—One of the best plants for covering and thriving under shade where grass will not grow, forming a dark, glossy, green carpet. Flowers lilac-blue. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Sends up stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable alone or in shrubbery or herbaceous borders. 2-year plants, each, 50c; 3-year plants, each, 75c; 4-year plants, each, \$1.00.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

Herbaceous Perennials

HARDY perennials are ideal flowers for the home grounds; give great satisfaction when used for borders, along the front of shrubberies, along driveways and walks; do not have to be taken up in winter and planted the next year. They are the "old-fashioned" hardy garden plants, always beautiful, and a quantity of them should be found in every garden. We list the most desirable species, all showy, beautiful plants, easy of culture and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November.

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00. The quantity price is allowed where 5 or more of a single species are taken.



ACHILLEA—The Pearl

Price (except where noted) each, 25c; 10, \$2.00. The quantity price is allowed where 5 or more of a single species are taken.

ACANTHUS (Bear's Breech)—Suitable for backgrounds of borders and for sub-tropical effects. mollis—Pure white.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)—Plants suitable for dry, sunny places.

Ageratum—Flowers yellow, sweet scented.

Millefolium rubra (Red Milfoil)—Flowers rosy-red. *ptarmica* (The Pearl) — This charming plant will last for years without winter killing and will stand drought very well. Very attractive either in the border or in the rockery and very useful for cut flowers; clusters of white button-like flowers on wiry stem 1 to 2 ft. June to September.

ptarmica, *Boule de Neige* (Ball of Snow)—Same, except the flowers are fuller and more perfect.

ACONITUM (Monkshood or Wolfbane) — Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

autumnale—Flowers bell-shaped, produced on long spikes. An excellent plant for the hardy border.

Fischeri—A dwarf variety growing 18 inches high. Large, pale blue flowers in Sept. and Oct.

napellus (Aconite) — Branching plant with deep blue flowers. June, July. 2 feet.

ADENOPHORA *Bullyana*—Beautiful hardy perennial with drooping, bell-shaped flowers. Blue.

ADONIS—One of the earliest plants to flower in spring. Flowers resemble buttercups. Foliage finely cut.

vernalis—Bright yellow. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion) — Stout, erect growing plants with silvery foliage. Showy flowers produced during June and July.

coronaria (Mullein Pink) — Bright rosy crimson. 2½ to 3 feet.

coronaria alba—White.

ALTHEA—See Hollyhocks.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)—Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering. About 15 in.

argenteum—Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow in clustered heads, all summer.

rostratum (Beaked Madwort) — Heads of yellow flowers. A good rock plant. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00. *saxatile compactum*—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA *italica* (Alkanet or Bugloss)—For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusas cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is most effective.

Barrelieri—Dwarf, early flowering, blue.

Dropmore—Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all summer. 4 to 5 feet.

incarnata — Flesh-colored. 4 to 5 ft. June to September.

myosotidiflora—Entirely distinct from other varieties on account of its dwarf habit, producing a myriad of forget-me-not-like flowers in large sprays during April and May. 1 to 1½ feet. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

ANEMONE (Windflower)—Anemones are prominent among the fall flowering perennials. Their showy flowers are excellent for cutting, bearing many large, saucer-shaped flowers with large yellow center.

hupehensis—A distinct Chinese form, dark rose-pink shaded with a lighter pink, very effective and pretty. The best. 2½ feet.

Prince Henry—Large, double, deep, rich crimson flowers; dwarf habit; very free.

Queen Charlotte—Large flowers of LaFrance pink shade; desirable for cutting.

Whirlwind—Large, semi-double, pure white flowers.

ANTHEMIS (Marguerite)—A hardy Marguerite or daisy, showy in the border and good for cut flowers.

tinctoria—Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—The Aquilegias remain in bloom for a long season and are vigorous and long lived. They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position. Period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

canadensis (Common American Columbine)—The native bright red and yellow variety, and one of the brightest.

chrysantha—Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

nivea grandiflora—A strong growing white variety, not long spurred.

Long Spurred—Mixed.

Double Assorted—All colors mixed. May be had in separate colors of rosy-red, deep pink, lilac, lavender blue and purple.

ARABIS (Rock Cress).

alpina—Very early-flowering, flowers white, foliage whitish.

alpina fl. pl.—A double form of the preceding. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

ARENARIA *montana* (Corsican Sandwort)—Dwarf-growing, forming dense carpets, useful for rockery and stonework. White flowers.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



ASTILBE

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)—Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems, from 9 to 12 inches high. Very useful in the rockery and border edgings. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

formosa hybrids—6 to 8 inches.

Lauchiana—Rosy crimson flowers all summer.

maritima—The most popular variety, with finer leaves. Dwarf habit. 3 to 6 in. May to June.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora (Southernwood, Sage Bush)—A tall growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance.

ASPHODELUS luteus (King's Spear)—Tall spikes of bright yellow, lily-like flowers; very fragrant; sword-like foliage; fine for borders.

ASTER (Hardy Alpina)—These are easily grown and deserve more attention. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

alpina Goliath (Rock Aster)—For the rock garden or the front of the hardy border. It grows 3 to 10 inches high, bearing large, showy purple flowers in May and June.

alpina rubra—Same as above with red flowers.

ASTERS, HARDY (Michaelmas Daisies)—The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are, with a few exceptions, all native of North America. Dark blue, light blue, lavender, white.

ASTILBE (Spirea)—Price 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Arendsii japonica hybrids—Hybrid varieties of very vigorous growth, producing many branched, feathered heads of flowers in June and July.

America—Pink; excellent early forcing variety.

Gladstone—18 inches. June-July. A fine variety. Immense trusses of flowers are white as snow; best white for forcing.

japonica—Large plumes of feathery white flowers in June. Much used for forcing, and valuable for planting in moist, half shady places.

Juno—Rose-purple.

Krumhilde—Salmon; large flowers.

Moerheimi—Enormous spikes of pure white flowers.

Peachblossom—A beautiful peach-blossom pink.

Compact grower. Prolific bloomer.

Queen Alexandria—Light pink; good for forcing.

Rose Perle—Pale pink.

Rubens—Clear carmine.

Salland—Red, robust grower.

Vesta—Light lilac pink.

AUBRIETIA (False Wall Cress)—One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson or rose for many weeks. A gem for planting in crevices of rock or wall, forming a cataract of color. Mixed.

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo)—Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June, suitable for the hardy border or wild garden.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy)—An old-fashioned plant, good for edging flower beds. Flowers double or semi-double in mixed colors, red, white, pink. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

BOCCONIA (Plume Poppy)—Flowers creamy white in terminal panicles during July and August. 6 to 8 feet high.

BOLTONIA (False Chamomile)—A showy native hardy perennial plant with large, single, aster-like flowers; in bloom during the summer and autumn months.

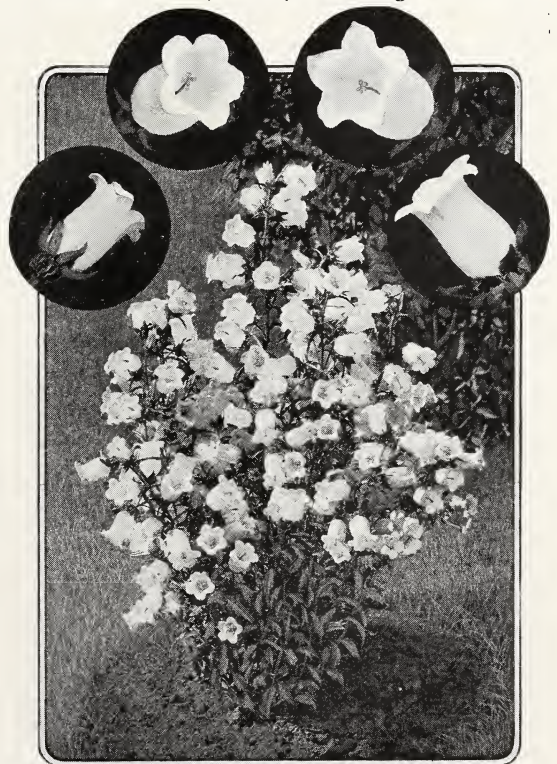
asteroides—White. 4 to 5 feet.

lastisquama—Pink. 4 to 5 feet.

CALAMINTHA alpina (Calamint)—An aromatic dwarf plant of neat habit; flowers purple. 4 inches.

CALLIRHOE (Poppy Mallow)—Handsome trailing rock or border plant, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer, preferring a dry, sunny position.

involutrata—Panicles of crimson flowers with white centers and very loosely cut foliage. 6 inches.



CANTERBURY BELLS—*Campanula Media*

PERENNIALS

WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENTS FOR VARIOUS GARDEN SITUATIONS

It is true that some perennials require but little care, but, in fact, any should meet the requirements of soil, moisture and sunlight. We take great pleasure in selecting the most appropriate perennials for different locations and to provide a succession of flowers throughout the season in the Hardy Garden.

Therefore, we have carefully selected plants for our collections that will do well in their appropriate situations.

Collection No. 1, page 39, is for those who do not know what to order, or have not much time to figure out their wants. So we have made this selection as one which will give beauty to your garden throughout the season and are very hardy in most any climate.

Collection No. 232 C

A Selection for a Shady Nook.

Aquilegia Long Spurred (Columbine).
Convallaria majalis (Lily of the Valley).
Hemerocallis Day Lily.
Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris).
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).
Funkia, any variety (Plantain Lily).
Lythrum roseum (Purple Loose-strife).
Oenothera fruticosa (Evening Primrose).
Potentilla fruticosa (Cinquefoil).
New England Hardy Aster.
Monarda didyma (Oswego Tea).
Phlox, any color.

One each of 12 varieties for \$2.50, **\$11.00**
or 5 each (60 plants in all), for.....

Each variety labeled.

Collection No. 433 C

Selection of 12 for Cut Flowers.

These will do well in dry places or half sun.
Chrysanthemum Alaska (Shasta Daisy).
Coreopsis lanceolata (Tick-Seed).
Delphinium belladonna (Larkspur).
Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath).
Achillea The Pearl (Ball of Snow).
Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi (Beard-Tongue).
Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower).
Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower).
Phlox Miss Lingard.
German Iris.
Dianthus Latifolius fl. pl. (Everblooming Sweet William).
Thalictrum glaucum (Meadow Rue).

One each of 12 varieties for \$2.50, **\$7.00**
or 3 each for.....

Each variety labeled.



COREOPSIS

Any of Barnes' Perennial Collections Will Provide a Riot of Color Over a Long Season.



ANEMONE



DELPHINIUM



FOXGLOVE



DIANTHUS BARBATUS

Perennials are Unsurpassed for the Rock Garden.



GAILLARDIA

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower) — Indispensable hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants, suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half shady place.

carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—A pretty species growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue. It begins blooming in June, continuing until October.

persicifolia (Peach-Leaf Bellflower) — An abundance of large, deep blue, saucer-shaped flowers. 2 feet.

persicifolia alba grandiflora—Flowers of immense size, and of snowiest white imaginable. 2 feet.

persicifolia Moerheimii Pfitzeri—A handsome form with large, open blue flowers. 2 feet.

pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower)—Blue.

rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland)—1 foot. June to August. Clear blue flowers. Especially suited for crevices in the rock garden, or steep slopes, if planted to show pendent habit.

CAMPANULA media (Canterbury Bells)—These imposing herbaceous hardy perennials are profusely covered with large, bell-shaped flowers; extremely showy in shrubberies and mixed borders. Height 3 feet. Single Dark Blue, Single Light Blue, Single Rose, Single White.

calycanthema (Cup and Saucer)—Large semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer. Double Blue, Double Rose, Double White, Mixed.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)—Good plants, of easy culture, giving a fine display of bloom.

dealbata (Mealy Centaurea)—Large rose-colored showy flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches.

macrocephala (Great Knapweed)—Large heads of golden flowers, prized for cutting and useful for the back of herbaceous borders. 3 to 4 feet.

montana (Perennial Cornflower)—Useful and effective border plant, invaluable for cutting; flowers blue, large and handsome. 2 feet.

montana alba—Pure white form. 2 feet.

CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer) — A low growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CHEIRANTHUS Allioni (Wallflower) — Gorgeous orange flowers. Fine for rockery or dwarf borders.

CHELONE (Turtle Head, Shell Flower)—Very handsome plants with pentstemon-like flowers, very free-flowering and of easy culture. Prefers a semi-shaded position.

barbata Torreyi—Beautiful brick-red.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Giant Moonpenny or Shasta Daisy) — In the garden they are classed among the best known Hardy Plants. Desirable as cut flowers.

arcticum (Arctic Daisy)—Among the fall flowering perennials this is one of the best. It forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of white flowers, slightly tinged rose or lilac, 2 inches wide, appear. 2-2½ feet. September-November.

King Edward VII—New. Vigorous grower; enormous white flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, hardy—When all other flowers in the garden have been cut by the frost, Chrysanthemums are at their best and will make a splendid showing. Plant in a sheltered position and mulch during the winter.

Autumn Glow—Large; red.

Harvest Moon (Pompon)—Pure golden yellow.

Homestead—Silvery mauve.

LePactole—Large, bronzy yellow flowers.

Normandie—Cream-white, yellow center; early.

Ruth Cumming—Flowering reddish bronze.

Mixed.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley)—This popular and fragrant subject repays for being well treated. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora (Tickseed) — One of the best hardy plants. Yellow; beautiful.

CRUCIANELLA stylosa—Low growing. Pale rose. Fine for rock work.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, for they have such an immense variety of beauty, and increase in size, in beauty and often in quantity, year after year. They have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue. They will bloom from spring till fall.

belladonna—Light blue; perfectly hardy, and established plants produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season.

bellamosa—A dark blue of the type of Belladonna.

Chinese blue—A very attractive, dwarf, blue-flowering variety with fine-cut, feathery foliage. 18 inches.

Chinese alba—A pure white form of the above, very free flowering and desirable.

hybrids—These vary from white through various shades of light and dark blue and purple. Cannot supply these in separate colors. Each, 50c.

Summer Cloud—The towering, white spikes are always welcome. Grows 3 feet high or more. Each, 50c.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Pinks)—Suitable for dry rockeries, dry walls or any other hot, dry, sunny spot. **caesius grandiflora** (Cheddar Pink)—It is very compact in growth and makes a cushion of glaucous leaves from which, in May, spring the sweet smelling, rose-colored flowers.

Grenadin—Nothing can take the place of the hardy Garden Pinks. A dry, sunny position is preferable. This is very free-blooming, mixed colors, single.



SHASTA DAISY

PERENNIALS—Continued



PERENNIALS PROVIDE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

- plumarius** (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks)—Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Grows to 1 foot in height. Double and single, mixed.
- latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl.** (Everblooming Sweet William)—Beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers all season.
- DIANTHUS barbatus** (Sweet William)—The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.
- Holborn Glory**—A very fine auricula-eyed variety; white with a well marked and distinct eye.
- Newport Pink**—Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose.
- Oculatus Marginata**—Auricula-flowered. Extra large.
- Rose Splendens**—Fine pink shade.
- Scarlet Beauty**—Rich deep scarlet, bright green foliage; very fine.
- DICENTRA spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart)—An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive. Perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border. Each, 50c; doz., \$4.50.
- DICTAMNUS fraxinella** (Gas Plant)—The Dictamnus is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich foliage. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- DIGITALIS** (Foxglove)—For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed, and planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orchards or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory.
- Giant Shirley**—They are a genuine "Shirley" production of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.
- gloxiniæflora**—3 to 4 feet. June and July. Colors, rose, white, purple, mixed.
- grandiflora**—2 to 3 feet. June and July. A hardy plant, with yellowish flowers, marked with brown. Effective in groups in wild garden.
- maculata superba**—A choice strain of beautifully spotted flowers. Mixed.
- ECHINOPS** (Globe Thistle)—Globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers make this a showy and interesting plant. They should be massed against the coarser-growing plants, like Helianthus.
- ERIGERON** or Flea Bane.
- aurantiacus**—A pretty Aster-like plant producing rich orange-red flowers on stocky stem. 1 foot.
- Coulteri**—Same as above with mauve colored flowers. 15 inches.
- ERINUS alpinus**—Racemes of lilac flowers over tufts of downy foliage. 3 inches.
- ERYNGIUM** (Sea Holly)—Finely cut spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers a beautiful steel-like blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.
- planum roseum** (New)—Rose colored.
- ERYSIMUM** (Hedge Mustard)—These plants do well in the front row of the border and on dry banks. They like full exposure to sunlight, and in the spring months are completely covered with bright flowers.
- pulchellum** (Fairy Wallflower)—Dwarf plant with sulphur-yellow flowers. 6 inches.
- EUPATORIUM** (Perennial Ageratum, Hemp Agrimony)—Very ornamental tall-growing perennials for the hardy border, with large flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers.
- Fraseri**—Terminal heads of white flowers. 2½ to 3 ft.
- purpureum** (Joe Pye Weed)—Flower heads purple to flesh color. 4 to 6 ft.
- FESTUCA**—See Grasses.
- FUNKIA** (Hosta or Plantain Lily)—The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border. They succeed equally well in sun or shade. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- lanceolata coerulea**—Narrow green leaves; blue flowers in June.
- lanceolata undulata media variegata**—Handsome foliage margined with white-lilac flowers. A good edging plant. 1 to 1½ ft. July.
- subcordata grandiflora** (Corfu Lily, White Day Lily)—Handsome spikes of large, waxy-white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms, and large, broad, glossy, light green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.
- variegata**—Variegated foliage; blue flowers. Beautiful edging plant.
- GAILLARDIA** (Blanket Flower)—We recommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November and the greater the drought and scarcity of other flowers, the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



DAY LILY—*Hemerocallis*



IRIS GERMANICA

grandiflora max. splendens—Brilliant crimson, very beautiful.

grandiflora, mixed—Finest large-flowered.

grandiflora sibylla—Flowers large, vivid carmine, tipped white with dark crimson center.

GALEGA (Goat's Rue) — Ornamental tallish plants well suited for flower borders, provided they have plenty of room, covered with racemes of pea-shaped flowers, much valued for cutting.

officinalis—Spikes of purplish-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

officinalis nana rosea latacina fl. pl. (New)—Dwarf Goat's Rue with double, rosy-lilac flowers, excellent for bouquets and cut flowers.

GEUM (Avens, Barren Strawberry)—Well known group of plants noted for their rich coloring and freedom of flowering. Most useful for cutting and the rockery or border.

atrosanguineum fl. pl.—Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 to 2 feet.

coccineum (Mrs. Bradshaw)—Twice the size of the old double scarlet, with huge frilled petals, giving a full, double appearance. 6 to 10 inches.

Heldreichii—Same as above with large orange flowers.

Lady Stratheden—A new introduction of great merit. Rich golden yellow blossoms, counterpart of Mrs. Bradshaw. Fine for hardy garden.

GLOBULARIA *trichosantha* (Globe Daisy)—Blue daisy-like flowers. A rock garden and border plant.

GRASSES (Hardy Ornamental) — The ornamental grasses can be used with telling effect in borders, large beds, or by the margin of ponds and lakes. They are often used with small shrubs and medium sized trees in wide borders. In large, round beds, with ornamental grasses as the principal feature, the effect is heightened by the addition of such plants as Cannas or dwarf-flowering plants near the margin. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Eulalia japonica gracillimus—Very graceful, foliage bright green with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

Eulalia japonica zebrina—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue Grass)—A handsome tufted grass with silvery blue leaves. It is evergreen, very hardy, excellent for bordering of flowers, beds and rockeries. 6 to 8 inches high.

alpina superba—Similar, with finer light green leaves and more compact. 4 to 6 inches.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass)—Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental. 18 inches.

GYPHOPHILA.

Bristol Fairy—A new introduction of a double-flowering Gypsophila with snow-white and larger flower. Each, 75c; 10, \$7.00.

Ehrlei—Another new double white variety. Flowers larger and earlier blooming. Each, 75c; 10, \$7.00.

paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite.

paniculata fl. pl. (Double Baby's Breath)—3 feet. A double form of the above. A rare perennial. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort) — Tall growing plants closely allied to the Sunflower; bearing in late summer and fall great masses of large, daisy-like flowers in shades of yellow and orange. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

autumnale rubrum—A splendid new variety; deep bronze-red, changing to terra-cotta. 5 to 6 feet. September.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Bigelovi—Quick growing, branching plants, 2 to 3 feet; quite showy during August, with terminal clusters 1½ inches, deep yellow flowers; brown centered.

Hoopesi—Large, deep yellow flowers. The earliest to flower of the *Helenium*. 2 to 3 feet. May to June.

Riverton Gem—Old gold, suffused with bright terracotta, changing to red. August to October.

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-Rose)—Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

mutabile—Golden yellow; single.

Double Sun-rose.

Fireball—Red.

Choice Mixed Varieties.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower)—A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about two inches in diameter; a useful cut flower. 2½ to 3 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—*Hemerocallis* are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers very effectively. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in shade.

Dumortieri—Dwarf, orange; very free flowering; very good for the border. 1½ feet. June to September.

fulva fl. pl.—Large orange-bronze, double-flowering trumpet-like flowers. June, July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

kwanso—Large, double-flowered variety with rich golden bronze flowers.

HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket)—2 to 3 feet. June and July. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Desirable for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border.

HEUCHERA (Coralbells)—Beautiful plants for front row of borders, with slender, fairy-like spikes of richly colored flowers; most striking in the garden and light and graceful for cutting. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50.

sanguinea—12 to 18 inches. June to September. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowering. Excellent for rock garden.

HIBISCUS (Swamp Rose Mallow)—Marsh Mallow with large flowers, averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter and of gorgeous coloring. The growth will attain a height of from 5 to 7 feet; flowers from June to late autumn and is quite hardy and useful for planting in any location. A splendid water-edge plant. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50. Colors, red, pink or white.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althea Rosea*)—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner, but will repay by their gorgeous and lavish bloom all the attention bestowed upon them. Hollyhocks planted in the fall will bloom the following summer. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Single—Rose, red white, pink and mixed.

Double—Salmon, yellow, red, bright rose, white.

Semi-double (*Allegheny*)—Immense semi-double flowers with fringed edges.

HOSTA—See *Funkia*.



HELIOPSIS

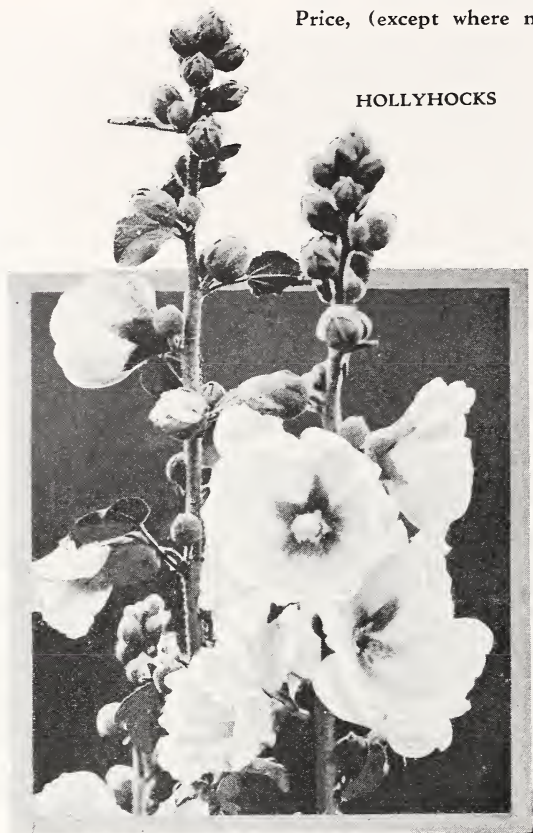


JAPANESE IRIS

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

HOLLYHOCKS



HYPERICUM perforatum (St. John's Wort)—A very pretty race of plants for the border, with their prettily formed yellow flowers nestling amongst the bright green foliage.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)—One of the most used rock garden and border plants. Excellent for forcing. Flowers white. 10 in. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi—A handsome plant with long green leaves and strong stalks bearing large Gloxinia-like flowers. Rose. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

INULA grandiflora—A common perennial bearing many Aster-like blossoms; useful for rock work. Yellow.

JAPANESE IRISES

The magnificence of Japanese Irises is such that no written description does them justice.

The soil should be kept well cultivated during the summer months.

It is best to mulch Japanese Irises with a good covering of straw or hay during the winter to protect them from the alternate freezing and thawing.

Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Apollo—Single. Large. Pure white, pink center.

Frate—Double. Silvery white, veined and shaded lilac. Deep lilac center.

Gold Bound—A fine double pure white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold banded center.

H. Von Sieboldt—Single. Reddish, veined white, yellow center.

Mahogany—Large double flowers, the latest to bloom. Purpled mahogany-red.

Mt. Hood—Double. Light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center.

Ondine—Single. White, shaded light blue towards center. Very large, 9 to 10 inches.

P. C. DeRohan—Double. Light purple, shaded violet, center dark purple.

Purple and Gold—Enormous double flowers ten inches across. Early and free blooming; rich violet purple with white petaloids tipped violet.

Pyramid—Double. Violet-purple, veined white in center of each petal.

Red Riding Hood—Single. Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white.

Robert Craig—Double. French gray, veined violet.

Templeton—Double. Light violet shade, mottled reddish-pink and white, often triple; exceedingly fine form.

Toledo—Single. White, light purple center.

T. S. Ware—Reddish violet, veined white. Center white, slightly marked lemon.

Venus—Single. Pure white.

Victor—Double. White, veined purple, violet purple center.

Double and Single mixed—Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

SIBERIAN IRISES

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage.

Orientalis Snow Queen—Large, ivory-white flowers.

Orientalis superba—Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

Orientalis (Syn. *Sanguinea*)—Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous spathe valve. 3 feet.

Siberica lactea—Milky-white.

CRESTED IRIS

Cristata (Crested Dwarf Iris)—A dainty native species of creeping habit, growing from four to six inches high, with rich amethyst-blue flowers. Blooms late in May and June. A gem for the rock garden.

GERMANICA

German Iris—The Iris is one of the finest, if not the finest, of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and the colorings, which are exquisitely dainty, are wonderful in their blending and variety. Price, except where noted, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. Plant in late August or early September preferably. Spring will do also. The following abbreviations are used: S. means Standards or upper petals; F. means Falls or lower petals.

Albert Victor—S. and F. soft blue, overlaid with lavender; very tall with large flowers; fragrant and free blooming.

Alvelrea—S. light blue; F. brilliant purple. Blue flaked and feathered.

Aurea—Rich chrome-yellow. Finest pure yellow.

Candicans—S. light lavender; F. reddish purple.

Darius—S. rich canary yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful.

Flavescens—S. and F. delicate shade of soft yellow; prolific bloomer. Very good for borders. Height 30 inches.

Florentina Alba—An excellent variety for cutting and an early bloomer. White.

Florentina Blue—S. and F. deep dark blue.

Gertrude—S. and F. same shade rare violet-blue.

Harlequin Melanais—White and violet blue; distinctly blotched.

Her Majesty—S. lovely rose-pink; F. bright crimson, tinged with darker shade. The blending tints and coloring are rare for an Iris. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Herant—S. blush lilac; F. dark lavender.

Honorabilis—S. intense yellow; F. a beautiful bronze.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



IRIS GERMANICA

IRIS GERMANICA—Continued

- Lizzie—S. pure yellow; F. dark bronzy crimson.
- Mme Chereau—S. pure white, edged with azure-blue; F. deep white with blue penciling.
- Mother of Pearl—S. and F. pale, bluish lavender with a faint creamy undertone. Large flowers of exceptional substance and perfect form on well branched stems. Vigorous in growth. Each. 50c; doz., \$5.00.
- Mrs. H. Darwin—S. pure white; F. slightly reticulated, violet at the base.
- Neglecta—S. pale lavender; F. purple, reticulated white.
- Pallida Dalmatica—A queen among flowers; grand and stately. S. lavender shaded light purple.
- Parkmanii—S. pure lemon; F. white, veined purple.
- Pariensis—S. fine blue; F. deep blue; large and very early; fine companion to Florentina alba.

- Paxatawney—S. pale parma-violet, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F. darker with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered, 36 inch.
- Pearl—S. very light lavender; F. deep lavender.
- Perfection—S. light blue; F. dark velvety violet; black and orange beard. A handsome, bold, conspicuous flower. Extra fine.
- Pfauenauge—S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the most distinct and beautiful Irises. 10 inches.
- Powhatan—S. light bishop violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson; large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 inches.
- Pres. Thiers—S. mauve, penciled brown at the base; F. purple; base, striped brown and white.
- Queen of May—This is very satisfactory and well adapted anywhere. It is a soft rosy lilac, almost pink.
- Queen of Gypsies—S. dusky light bronze; F. purple-red.
- Queen Victoria—S. yellow, sometimes tinted brown; F. crimson, striped and yellow. Yellow edge.
- Rose Unique—Early, May-flowering. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris.
- Shrewsbury—S. rosy bronze; F. violet purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety.
- Stenophylla—Self-color, light blue, shaded darker.
- Velveteen—S. yellowish buff; F. intense plum-purple.
- Visc. de Brabant—S. yellowish white, flaked purple; F. finely feathered white and plum.
- Wyomissing—S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.
- White Knight—A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented 18 inches.



LILIUM TIGRINUM

PERENNIALS—Continued

Price, (except where noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

INTERMEDIATE IRISES

Handsome new hybrids resulting in a race of medium height, very large flowers, blooming in May. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large, finely colored flowers. Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.

Dorothea—Milky white, tinged lilac.

Empress—Creamy yellow.

Etta—Cream self, with yellow beard.

Fritjof—S. Soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers.

Halfdan—Creamy white; large flowers of good substance.

Helge—Lemon-yellow, pearly shading.

Ingeborg—Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form.

Walhalls—S. lavender; F. wine-red.

LAVANDULA Vera (Sweet Lavender)—This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

LATHYRUS (Perennial Pea)—The everlasting peas are excellent hardy perennials. For covering walls, trellises, or rockeries, as well as for cut flowers, they are most valuable.

latifolius—Red.

latifolius Pink Beauty—Bright rosy-pink.

LIATRIS Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather)—Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its unusual appearance. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction for butterflies.

LIGULARIA macrophylla—Flowers yellow, borne in a dense, long terminal spike. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See *Convallaria*.

LILIUM (Hardy Lilies)



LILIUM AURATUM

auratum (Goldband Lily) — 3 to 5 feet. August. Most magnificent of Lilies. Large white blossoms spotted purple, with yellow band through each petal. Fragrant. We advise early spring planting. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

candidum (Madonna Lily)—3 to 4 ft. July. Fragrant white flowers. It is the old-fashioned garden lily, and one of the most beautiful. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

monadelphum Szovitzianum (Colchicum)—New. A native of the Caucasus. The sweet scented flowers are straw yellow in color with black spots, and are drooping. A very lovely lily. Price, \$1.00.

regale (Regal Lily)—One of the most popular of all lilies. Vigorous and hardy. Funnel shaped blooms with outside ribs of brown, shading to pink and white. The golden throat shades to pure white. Delightfully fragrant. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.50.

tigrinum (The Well Known Tiger Lily)—Of easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stateliness. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

LINUM perenne (Flax) — Erect plants, with showy flowers which open in the sunshine. The continuity of bloom makes it a very desirable species. All are of easy culture. Flowers rather small, in great profusion, azure blue; 12 to 18 inches.

LOBELLA (Cardinal Flower)—Extremely interesting genus of plants. Of fine, handsome aspect, making a most striking and gorgeous showing if planted in front of evergreens, or in the herbaceous border.

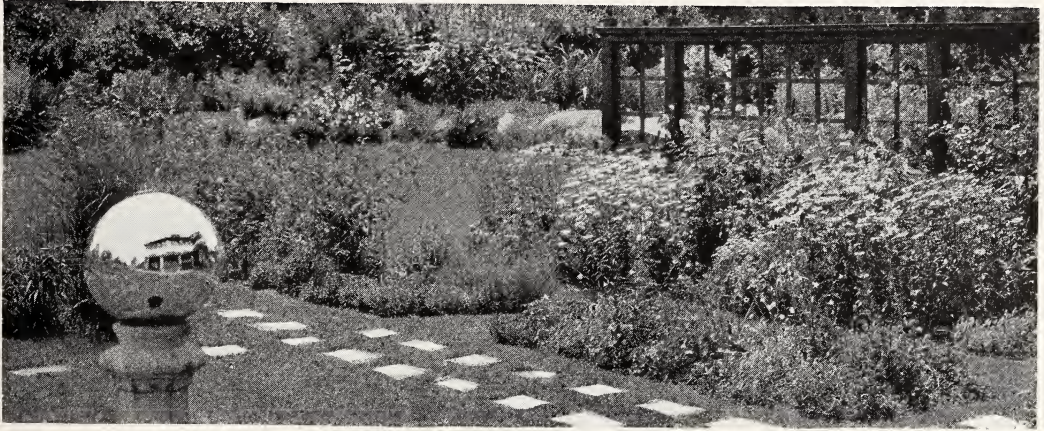
cardinalis (Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower)—Flowers vivid crimson; one of the most showy of all native flowers; for the moist border. 2 to 4 ft.

syphilitica hybrida (Great Lobelia)—Flowers pale blue to purple in long, leafy racemes. 2 to 3 ft.,



PAPAVER ORIENTALE

PERENNIALS—Continued



A CHARMING PERENNIAL GARDEN

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

LUPINUS (Lupine)—The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of peach-shaped flowers a foot long on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

polyphyllus—Clear blue, 3 to 4 feet. June to September.

polyphyllus Moerheimi—Pink.

polyphyllus—Rose.

polyphyllus—White.

polyphyllus—Mixed.

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin)

Arkwright—Red. A hybrid of Chalcedonica and Haageana.

chalcedonica—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 feet.

Haageana—Flowers brilliant scarlet, nearly 2 inches across; showy and exceedingly handsome. 1 foot.

viscaria splendens fl. pl. (German Catchfly)—Panicles of large, brilliant, rose-colored, double flowers. 9 inches.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Purple Loosestrife)—Vigorous growing plant. At home in almost any location; suitable for moist situations, showy spikes of rosy-purple flowers. July to September. 3 ft. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

MEGASEA—See Saxifraga.

MERTENSIA virginica (Virginia Bluebells)—An early spring-flowering plant, growing about 1 to 1½

feet high with flowers fading to clear pink; one of the most interesting of our native spring flowers.

MONARDA (Oswego Tea)—Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

didyma (Cambridge Scarlet)—Brilliant crimson-scarlet.

fistulosa—Purple.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)—They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the water-side. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your tulip or bulb beds. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

palustris semperflorens—Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eye.

NEPETA Mussini (Caucasian Catnip)—An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose or Sundrop)—Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

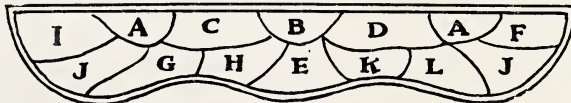
fruticosa major—2 feet. June to September. A strong specimen; flowers deep yellow.

ONOPORDON bractiatum (Cotton or Scotch Thistle)

—A cross between the Scotch Thistle, *Onopordon acanthium* and *Onopordon arabicum*, resulting in a large, handsome ornamental plant of branching habit, with bold, grayish foliage, elegantly cut, and silvery, prickly flower stems. 6 feet.

A BORDER PLANTING

A. Hollyhocks	6	E. Veronica	4	I. Aquilegia	4
B. Helenium	4	F. Phlox	4	J. Iris	6
C. Delphinium	4	G. Coreopsis	4	K. Sweet William	4
D. Pentstemon	4	H. Achillea	4	L. Gaillardia	4



COLLECTION No. 1C—A COMPLETE HERBACEOUS GARDEN FOR \$10.00

Key
A 6 Hollyhocks Mixed—4-5 ft. July-August.
B 4 Helenium—Orange-red. 4-5 ft. August-Sept.
C 4 Delphinium—Mixed. 4-5 ft. June-October.
D 4 Pentstemon Barbatous Torreyi—Coral red, 2-3 ft.
E 4 Veronica spicata—Blue, 1½ ft., June-October.
F 4 Phlox Rynstroom—Pink, 2 ft. July-October.
G 4 Coreopsis lanceolata—Yellow, 2 ft. June-Oct.

Key
H 4 Achillea—White, 2 ft., June-October.
I 4 Aquilegia Mixed—2-3 ft., May-June.
J 6 German Iris—Yellow and Blue, 1½ to 3 ft., May-June.
K 4 Sweet William Mixed—2 ft., May-June.
L 4 Gaillardia grandiflora—Red and Yellow. ½ ft. All summer.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

OROBUS vernus (Spring Bitter Vetch) — Bright purple, pea-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. May to June. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

PAPAYER (Oriental Poppy)—Oriental Poppies are the regal representatives of this popular genus, growing 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June; and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. Set the plants out in the fall or early spring before the first of May—give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season. Mulch with stable litter in the fall. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

bracteatum orientalis—Deep crimson-scarlet.
involucratum maximum—Brilliant scarlet.
Mixed.

PAPAYER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender, leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue)—Most useful and showy perennials. Some varieties are not hardy. Those below are perfectly so. June and July. 3 feet.

barbatus Torreyi—Spikes of bright scarlet flowers from June till August. A very effective plant for hardy beds.

digitalis—White Foxglove-like spikes.

PEONIES

Truly the "Queen of Spring Flowers." They are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to everything around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season, being sufficient to give an abundance of flowers. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted, increase in beauty every year.

An important point to observe in planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two inches of soil.

Achille—Shell pink, fading to delicate blush or lilac white. Rose type, midseason, free bloomer. 50c.

Agnes Mary Kelway—An exceptionally striking variety with deep violet rose guard petals and cream white collar. Tall, vigorous and free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason. 75c.

Alba Plena—Medium size; white, outer petals rosy. Medium height. Midseason. 50c.

Alexander Dumas—Light violet rose with creamy white collar. Free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason. 50c.

Armand Rousseau—Medium, large, flat, semidouble. Dark violet rose, silvery reflex. Vigorous, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 75c.

Bertha—Crimson purple, large compact semi-rose type. Midseason. 75c.

Boule de Neige—Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason. 75c.

Canari—Medium size, globular, bomb. White guards, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Habit medium. 75c.

Canary Plume—Bush white, with yellow center. 50c.

Crimson Victory—Bomb type; early midseason. Brilliant crimson-maroon intense in its coloring. Globular, compact and very double; an excellent bloomer in clusters. 75c.

Defiance—The striking contrast of the bright crimson petals and the golden stamens make the variety very effective for a spot of color in the garden. 75c.

Delicatissima—Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit, free bloomer. Extra good keeper and shipper. Midseason. 50c.

Duchess de Nemours—Sulphur white, changing to pure white without spot or blemish. Extra good commercial sort, blooming a few days later than Festiva Maxima. Crown type; early. 50c.

Duchess d'Orleans—Guards deep pink, center shaded salmon with silvery reflex; large, compact, bomb type; extra strong grower and free bloomer; midseason. 50c.

Duchess of Portland—Single. Soft pink, frilled white. Beautiful. \$1.00.

Edulus Superba—A beautiful bright mauve pink. Crown type, early. One of the very best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 50c.

Ella Adams—Light crimson. 50c.

Eugene Verdier—Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit with extra strong stems, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50.

Festiva Maxima—The most popular white peony for cut flowers. Pure white, center prominently flecked with crimson. Tall, vigorous grower, rose type, early. 50c.

Floral Treasure—Very large, showy, rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Good commercial blooms. Midseason. 50c.

Fragrans—Dark pink, medium size bomb-type. Late. Good cut-flower variety. 50c.

Fontenelle—Clear brilliant crimson; semi-rose type; Extra good cut-flower, and one of the earliest crimson varieties. 75c.

Germaine Bigot—Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson. Strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer, midseason. \$1.50.

Golden Harvest—Guards pale lilac rose, center creamy white. Fragrant; dwarf habit. Midseason; bomb type. 50c.

Grandiflora Rosea—Guards light solferino-red; center petals lighter, shaded salmon; rose type. Midseason. 50c.

Hermes—Single; a delicate hydrangea-pink. 50c.

Humei—Cherry pink; highly cinnamon scented. Very useful for landscape work, rose type. Very late. 50c.

Karl Rosenfield—Very large flower, globular, semi-rose type. Extremely vigorous grower, tall, and free-flowering. \$2.00.

PERENNIALS—Continued

PEONIES—Continued

Lady Alexander Duff—Delicate pale pink fading to white. Main flower large, cup-shaped, rose type. Blossoms form side buds often semi-double, exposing the anthers; fragrant. \$4.00.

Lady Lillian Ogle—Faintly tinted buds, opening into pure white flowers. Strong, vigorous plants of a rather bushy habit. \$1.00.

LaTulip—Delicate blush white, shading to ivory white with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Enormous fragrant flowers of rose type. Midseason. 75c.

L'Eclatante—Deep brilliant velvety crimson; flowers very full, double; bomb type; midseason. \$1.00.

Le Cygne—Very large, perfectly formed flower, freely produced; cream-white with a touch of green at the heart. The finest white. \$15.00.

Limosel—Bright, clear lilac rose. Large, full double flowers. \$1.50.

Livingstone—Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra good variety. \$1.00.

Louis Van Houtte—Deep carmine rose, tipped with silver. Brilliant coloring; fragrant; late. 75c.

Madame August Dessert—Large, globular semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early. \$1.50.

Madame Boulanger—Color glossy tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Rose type. Midseason. Fine variety.

Madame Bollet—Very compact, globular type. Pale lilac-pink, silvery reflex. Late midseason. 50c.

Madame Calot—Large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 50c.

Madame Crousse—One of the best whites. Pure white center; flecked crimson, crown type. Midseason. 75c.

Madame De Verneville—Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Medium height, extra free bloomer. Extra good. 50c.

Madame Emile Lemoine—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.00.

Madame Jules Dessert—Large flowers of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$6.00.

Madame Lemoine—Large, very compact, globular crown; guards light violet-rose, collar milk-white, crown lilac-white. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

Marechal Vaillant—Dark mauve pink. Large, compact blooms. Rose type; late. 50c.

Mrs. Key—A deep shade of glowing crimson. Very effective and one of the best of this color. 75c.

Philomena—Guard petals violet rose; anemone center of narrow amber-yellow petals changing to cream. Crown bright rose, edged with dark crimson, anemone type. 75c.

Pierre Dessert—Dark crimson purple; silvery tipped. Semi-rose type. Early. \$1.50.

Primivere—Considered the nearest approach to a yellow peony. Guards creamy white, splashed scarlet; center light sulphur yellow. Bomb type. Midseason. \$3.00.

Queen Victoria—Guards milk-white, tinted with flesh. Center cream white with crimson spots. Crown type. Midseason. 50c.

Rubra Superba—Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson. 75c.

Solange—Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$6.00.

Umbellata Rosea—Guards violet rose, shading to an amber-white center. Large rose type. One of the earliest. 50c.



A GORGEOUS PLANTING OF PEONIES

PERENNIALS—Continued



A PLEASING BORDER EFFECT OF OUR HARDY PHLOX

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

PHLOX

PHLOX decussata (Hardy Phlox)—Perennial Phlox succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over, they will produce a second supply of flowers.

Antonin Mercier—A grayish lilac with white eye.

Baron Von Dedem—Scarlet blod red, large trusses.

B. Comte—Brilliant rich French purple.

Bacchante—Tyrian rose, with crimson carmine eye.

Beacon—Brilliant cherry red.

Champs Elysee—Fine, rich crimson.

Commander-in-Chief—New beautiful, crimson red with darker eye. The most striking of Phloxes. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Crupuscle—Silvery mauve, centre crimson, late.

Eclaireur—Brilliant rosy magenta with lighter halo.

Elizabeth Campbell—Very large spikes with flowers of distinct light salmon, changing to pink.

Europea—Snow white with carmine-red band.

Frau Antoine Buchner—This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and huge flowers.

G. A. Strohl—Orange-scarlet red with bright carmine eye. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Gismonda—Carmine-rose, bordered white, dark carmine-rose eye.

Grideur—Rich, deep rose; large flowers.

Homeland—(Deutschland)—New. Large, brilliant dark orange-red flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Jeanne d'Arc—Fine late white.

Johnson's Favorite—Salmon pink with dark eye.

Jules Breton—New. Immense flowers, golden rose with a center of pale lilac-rose; extra.

LaVague—Pure mauve with lilac eye.

LeMahdi—Most beautiful, very deep violet.

Mia Ruys (New)—Enormous, much branched trusses of large, pure white flowers. Very dwarf and free flowering. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Mme. Paul Dutrie—Very large flowers; very soft, delicate shade of pink.

Mrs. Jenkins—White; immense panicles.

Orchid Queen (New)—A beautiful lively shade of orchid with large flowers on long, erect spike. Very free-flowering. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

Pantheon—Clear, dark pink with faint center.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy-carmine with claret red eye.

Rheinlander—Salmon pink with claret red eye.

Riverton Jewell—Mauve rose with carmine red eye.

Rynstrom—Lively rose-pink. Immense trusses.

Thor—Deep salmon-pink. Scarlet eye.

W. C. Egan—Delicate lilac with a bright, large solferino eye.

Wanadis—Lilac blue, with violet-red eye.

VARIOUS PHLOX

amoena (Hairy Leaved Phlox)—This is one of the best varieties for carpeting the ground, the rocky or border. It grows but four inches high and in the spring is a sheet of rich bright pink flowers.

divaricata Laphamii (Canadian Phlox) — It is found in nearly every garden and during May and June when the Tulips are in bloom, its panicles of lavender-blue flowers are massed in great profusion. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

divaricata alba—White form of above.

Ovata caroliniana (Mountain Phlox) — Grows 12 to 15 inches high and bears masses of reddish-pink flowers in May and June.

pilosa splendens — A new spring flowering Phlox that produces great masses of lilac-rose flowers in May. 1 foot.

subulata—An early spring flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season in April or May, is hidden under the masses of bloom.

subulata alba—White.

subulata lilacina—Light lilac.

subulata rosea—Rose pink.

suffruticosa (Miss Lingard) — The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from attacks of red spider.

PHYSALIS Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant)—An ornamental variety of Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which, when cut, will last all winter. Very attractive plant.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)

virginica—Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.

virginica alba—Pure white.

virginica speciosa—Charming pink flowers.

PLATYCODON (Japanese Bell Flower; Balloon Flower)—Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for border or rock garden.

grandiflorum—Very large, deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. 3 feet.

grandiflorum album—Having spikes of beautiful, large, pearly-white flowers. 18 inches.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder) — Handsome, strong growing border plants, with attractive foliage and handsome flower spikes.

coeruleum—Sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. June and July.

coeruleum grandiflorum—Large flowered, blue.

Richardsoni—Dwarf, early-flowering, blue.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil) — Charming plants for the border, with brilliant single or double flowers that are produced in profusion from June to August. 18 inches. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

MacNabiana—Blood-red, beautiful.

Single Hybrid Mixed.

PRIMULA (Hardy Primrose)—Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

auricula—A lovely, fleshy leaved alpine species, flowering in large heads of many richly shaded blossoms. Excellent for the rockery or cool, semi-shaded locations. Although quite hardy, they require a light covering in winter. 8 to 10 inches.

japonica (Japanese Primrose)—A fine hardy primrose growing about 18 inches high. Bright and showy flowers of purple crimson borne in whorls on stems 6 to 9 inches long.

macrantha—Mixed.

Rose Queen—Rose colored.

veris Giant Fancy—Mixed. The earliest of the primroses to bloom. Flowers in loose clusters, large and very fragrant. 1 foot.

PYRETHRUM (Persian or Painted Daisy)—The Pyrethrums are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut flowers through the summer and early fall. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne.

aurum (Golden Feather)—Leaves finely cut and yellow flowers.

roseum atrosanguineum—The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

roseum carneum—Flesh colored.

roseum hybridum grandiflorum—Single flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red, and yellow; if cut down after blooming in summer, they will bloom again in the fall. Superb new, large, single-flowered varieties in mixture.

RHEUM (Ornamental Rhubarb).

palmatum fl. rubra—Has palmate leaves and large panicles of brilliant dark red flowers. Very effective.

palmatum tanguticum—Foliage brown-red.

palmatum undulatum giganteum—Very robust.



PYRETHRUM



RUDBECKIA

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower)

Golden Glow—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

purpurea—Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet.

subtomentosa—Bright yellow with deep brown disk on erect stems. July to August. 4 to 5 feet.

SANTOLINA (Lavender Cotton)—A sweet smelling, dwarf, evergreen perennial, with delicate, silver-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

SALVIA azurea (Meadow Sage) — A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Soapwort)—A pretty, trailing plant, 1 foot high, covered completely in May and June with rosy pink flowers. Another plant for the rock garden.

SAXIFRAGE cordifolia (Megasea) — 12 inches. Clumps of broad, attractive foliage, with curving stems of bell-shaped flowers during April and May.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower)—Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

caucasica—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

caucasica alba—Flowers pure white.

japonica — Lavender-blue flowers, from July to September; 2 feet.

SCUTELLARIA bicalensis coelestina (Skull Cap) — Close spike-like bushy racemes of bright violet-blue flowers rising erect from prostrate stems. A charming early-flowering alpine, four inches.

PERENNIALS—Continued

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

- SEDUM** (Stonecrop)—The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc. The taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. Thrive in almost any soil. Especially fond of sand and full sun; may be considered the background of the American rock garden.
- acre** (Golden Moss)—Dwarf. Much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.
- Maximowiczii**—Free flowering yellow.
- Middendorfi**—Dark foliage; yellow flowers.
- purpureum**—Large dark foliage; flowers deep pink in large, showy clusters. Excellent for rockery or hardy border. 1½ feet. July to August.
- Sieboldi**—Dwarf. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.
- spectabile**—One of the best of erect kinds, with showy flowers in large, broad clusters of rose color during Sept. and Oct. 12 to 18 inches.
- stoloniferum coccineum**—A very desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a bronze during the winter. Fine for edgings.
- SEMPERVIVUM** (House Leek)—Curious and interesting plants forming rosettes of succulent leaves of varying colors. Good for rockeries, dry banks, carpet bedding or walls.
- arachnoideum** (Cobweb House Leek)—Leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads. Flowers bright red. 6 inches.
- fimbriatum**—Bright red flowers in an open panicle. 6 to 8 inches. July.
- tectorum**—Pale green leaves, tipped reddish brown; rosy-red flowers. 8 to 10 inches. June.
- SENECIO clivorum** (Groundsel)—Forms a neat tuft of foliage, from which spring up from July to October a succession of 3 foot stems, with clusters of orange-yellow flowers. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
- SHASTA DAISY**—See *Chrysanthemum*.
- SIDALCEA** (Greek Mallow; False Larkspur)—Hardy perennials with spikes of very showy flowers, that

are recommended for the hardy border, and are of easy culture.

Rosy Gem—Beautiful new variety, flowers resembling Larkspur in appearance. 4 feet.

SILENE (Catchfly; Campion)—Group of charming alpine plants, with bloom lasting from spring until fall, making them excellent subjects for rock garden.

asterias grandiflora—Distinct and handsome species with carmine-scarlet flowers. 3 feet.

orientalis—Red.

saxifraga—Bright green foliage; masses of white flowers. 8 inches.

Schafta (Autumn Catchfly)—A splendid border or rock plant, with masses of pink flowers.

SPIREA (Meadow Sweet; Goar's Beard)—See also *Astilbe*—Elegant border plants, with beautiful wavy plumes of dainty blossoms, and delicate, finely cut foliage.

filipendula (Dropwort)—Foliage fern-like and dark green. Flowers in large, irregular clusters of cream-white. For the border or rockery. 3 feet.

ulmaria—Foliage silvery and hairy. Flowers fragrant in thick clusters of cream-white flowers. Good in the wild garden on near water.

STACHYS lanata (Head Nettle; Woundwort; Woolly Woundwort)—Bright silvery-white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches.

STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavender)—A valuable plant either for the border or rockery with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, minute flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, last months.

coccinea—Red shades.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster)—A charming and beautiful native hardy plant. Grows from 18 to 24 in. high, bears freely from early July until late October; has handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 in. across. Easy of culture, succeeding in any open sunny position; desirable as a single plant in the hardy border and effective in masses or beds.

cyanea—Beautiful light blue.

cyanea alba—A white form of the above.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)

aquilegifolium—Graceful foliage like that of *Columbine*. Rosy-purple flowers from May to July.

diptercarpum—A pretty and distinct species, with flowers of a charming shade of lilac-mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The plant is of strong growth, about 4 feet high. The dainty flowers are produced in graceful sprays during August and September. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50.

glaucum—Bluish-gray foliage, yellow flowers. 4 feet. June to July.

THYMUS (Thyme)—The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

citriodorus—The golden yellow form of the well known "Lemon Thyme".

serpyllum (Mother of Thyme)—Forms dense mats of the dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. 3 to 4 inches. June to July.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker—Torch Lily)—One of the most conspicuous autumn-flowering border subjects, which with the earlier flowering tendencies of the newer varieties, is becoming more popular for bedding purposes and grouping in the hardy garden. While hardy, if well protected, it is safest to over-winter the roots in a cool cellar.



TRITOMA

PERENNIALS—Continued

Prices, (except as noted), each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



VERONICA

TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Everblooming Flame Flower)—

The best of all the Tritomas, flowering from August until November, with showy heads of rich orange-scarlet. 2 to 3 feet. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50.

hybrid express—Very early flowering.

new hybrids—Finest mixed.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)—Showy, free flowering dwarf plants, handsome dark green foliage; of easy culture; at home either in half-shady or sunny position. Suitable for rock garden.

asiaticus—Earliest of all. Light orange-yellow.

caucasicus (Orange Globe)—Large, globular golden orange flowers. Free and striking. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

europaeus — Desirable free-flowering plants, producing their giant bright yellow, buttercup-like blossoms on stems 1 to 2 feet high from May until August. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Orange Princess—Extra deep, very free-flowering. May to June. 2 feet. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

TUNICA saxifraga (Goat Flower)—Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock garden.

VALERIANA (Valerian)—The Valerian is one of the characteristic plants of old gardens, being prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy and of the easiest culture.

coccinea (Common Valerian)—Bright red. 2 feet.

coccinea alba (St. George's Herb) — Pure white flowers in clusters; fine for bouquets. 2 feet.

officinalis (Garden Heliotrope)—Very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

VERBASCUM Wiedmannianum — Yellow flowers in long, drooping racemes with grayish green, rough foliage. Good plant for the rockery or wild garden. 3 feet. June and July.

VERONICA (Speedwell)—A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner.

candida—Leaves whitish, flowers blue.

elegantissima—Rose.

incana—1 foot. July and August. A white, woolly plant; flowers numerous; blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom.

longifolia subsessilis—2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes of blue flowers; fine for cutting. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

repens—3 to 4 inches. May and June. A useful rock or carpeting plant; light blue flowers.

rupestris—A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

spicata—18 inches. June to July. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

teucrium—Dwarf; spreading, of a dense growth; flowers blue. 6 to 12 inches. May to June.

VIOLA (Tufted Pansies)

cornuta papilio—Violet, with dark eye, very free and continuous.

Jersey Gem—Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned Viola, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Pure rich violet, slightly perfumed. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Sensation—Dark velvety purple. Very effective.

White Perfection—Pure white, fragrant, free flowering. The best white. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

VINCA MINOR (Common Periwinkle)—One of the best plants for covering and thriving under shade where grass will not grow, forming a dark, glossy, green carpet. Flowers lilac-blue. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle) — Sends up stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable in shrubbery or herbaceous borders. 2 year plants, each, 50c; 10, \$4.50. 3 year plants, each, 75c; 10, \$7.00. 4 year plants, each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.50.



VIOLA JERSEY GEM

PEACHES

The growing of Peach Trees has been a specialty with us for many years, and we use every care and precaution to have these trees healthy and true to name. We are particularly fortunate in being so situated that we can readily obtain buds from the best strains of bearing trees, which we do frequently to keep our stock pure and free from disease.

HINTS ON SOIL AND CARE OF TREES.—Peaches can be grown on a great variety of soils with varying success; but in selecting an orchard site, we prefer one that has been idle for years with soil both dry and strong. If the soil is not fertile to start with, it can be enriched as the trees grow. Land that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre would, with thorough cultivation, bring a peach orchard to a bearing age in vigorous condition. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land, if a liberal use is made of fertilizers and cover crops. Land of intermediate fertility should be treated as the condition requires, using more or less fertilizer as may be needed to induce a moderate wood growth.

DISTANCE OF PLANTING must be governed by local conditions. On rich, heavy soil, trees should be planted 18 feet apart; on average land, 16 to 18 feet is about right, while on light land 16 by 16 feet will not be too close.

IT IS MOST IMPORTANT that the young trees should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a half-inch of the main stem, this stem itself being cut back at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. Afterward all sprouts should be removed except just what are wanted to form a new top for the tree. After this it will be necessary to prevent the tops getting too dense, as a result of using too much manure or too severe pruning, by thinning out part of the new growth.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION is of much more importance than fertilization, and is indispensable to success. After an orchard has reached bearing age its condition must be an index to after treatment. A moderate growth only is required. An excessive growth of wood and foliage should be avoided, and this can usually be regulated by withholding fertilizer and cultivation. The beginner will soon discover that on rich land, trees with excessively dense foliage will not produce brilliant colored fruit of fine flavor; but on poor land some of the luxuriant growth will be desirable and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. If soil is light and sandy a cover crop may be plowed in early the following spring to furnish the needed humus. Fertilizer applications should be made early and be those that are readily available. A complete fertilizer is best, but nitrogen is the most important element followed by phosphoric acid and potash, especially if soil is sandy. Nitrate of Soda contains nitrogen in one of the most satisfactory forms, as it is quickly available and does not last late in the season when you want growth to stop. It is important to have a strong, vigorous growth early in the season and to have growth stop early enough so that the wood will have a chance to ripen up before cold weather, otherwise the tree may be injured by winter weather. The middle of August in this latitude is not too early.

A MOUND OF EARTH SHOULD BE PLACED about each tree just before the ground freezes up so that water will not freeze about its collar. The earth will also tend to protect the tree from mice.

Peach Trees as Fillers in Apple Orchards

We think that peach trees may be planted with profit as fillers in apple orchards where the soil and situation is suitable and not farther north than Massachusetts, but we have known of profitable results in southeastern New Hampshire.

Where permanent apple trees are planted forty feet apart, as represented by X in the diagram below, plant an early-bearing variety in center of the square represented by O. This could probably stay for twenty-five years and produce many crops of fruit. Peach trees should be planted as represented by T. These could stay in for about ten years and should produce a large part of expense of cultivation and upkeep.

X	T	X	T	X	T	X
T	O	T	O	T	O	T
X	T	X	T	X	T	X

NEW VARIETIES OF PEACHES

originating at the New Jersey Experiment Station and recommended as varieties better than those older varieties ripening at the same season.

CUMBERLAND—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. Large, oval, white-fleshed, usually free. Ripens a few days before Carman. Recommended as a variety to precede the Carman season.

ECLIPSE—A self-pollinated seedling of Belle. A dark red, yellow-fleshed, freestone peach of firm texture and good flavor, ripening with Hiley. Size equal to Hiley, tree more vigorous. Fruit oval, flesh fine grained, excellent shipper, hangs to the tree well. Recommended as a variety to replace Hiley.

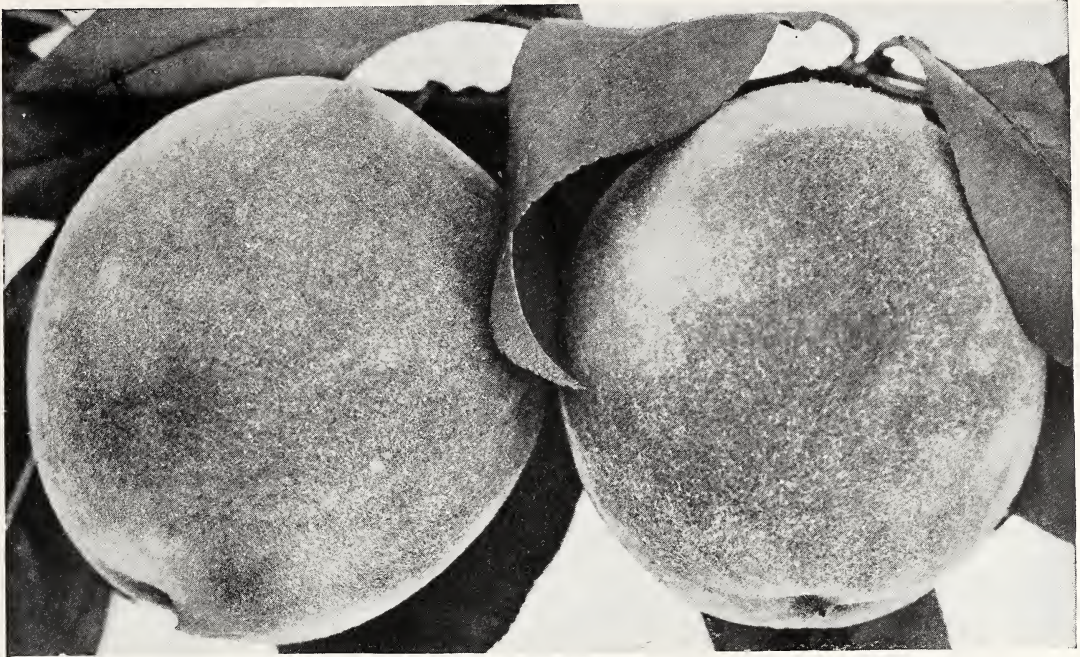
RADIANCE — A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. A large, oval, white-fleshed freestone, similar in form to Belle, good color and quality. Ripens with Carman. Adapted both to the home and to the commercial orchard.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Arranged as nearly as possible in order of ripening. Differences in seasons, soil, location, culture and age of trees all have their influence on the time of ripening of the different varieties.

GREENSBORO—A hardy, white peach of good size, ripening the last of July; the skin is a greenish white, one side covered with crimson, of fair quality and considered a good market variety with which to start the season.

PEACHES—Continued



ELBERTA PEACHES

NECTAR—This variety ripens about 3 days later than Greensboro; flesh is yellow, splendid quality; the skin is yellow, covered on the sunny side with light crimson with darker crimson stripes. Tree is hardy in bud and should be thinned for best results.

CARMAN—This is a hardy and reliable bearer of medium to large white fruit, having beautiful red cheek where exposed to the sun.

HILEY—This is one of the most beautiful peaches on the list and the earliest perfect freestone; a white fleshed peach of fair quality skin, creamy white, nearly covered with red.

ROCHESTER—A large, yellow freestone peach of good quality, ripening at a time when yellow peaches are scarce, or about with Carman. The earliest good yellow freestone peach.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Of Persian type, it possesses the high quality of that race. Flesh white and frees readily from the pit, skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; should be included in every home orchard or wherever quality is a consideration.

CHAMPION—The flavor of this variety is delicious, especially when canned. Fruit is large, skin creamy white, with red cheek where exposed to the sun. The fruit ripens over a longer period than many varieties, which is an advantage where only a few trees can be planted. The trees are very hardy in bud.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—This is a standard commercial variety planted by nearly every grower. Tree is hardy in bud and an early and reliable bearer of fruit of large size and fair quality; flesh is white and very free. Skin white, with red cheeks.

OLD MIXON—Every home orchard should contain this variety, good quality; white freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—It is a magnificent, yellow-fleshed fruit. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive.

EARLY ELBERTA—Ripens a few days in advance of Elberta. The fruit is of a rich yellow color.

J. H. HALE—This comparatively new variety is of very large size, averaging larger than Elberta; flesh is firmer and ships better. The yellow and red coloring is very attractive. It ripens a few days before Elberta. The blooms of Hale are self-sterile, which necessitates planting close to another variety like Elberta, and not in large blocks by itself.

ELBERTA—This is the most prolific and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, with red cheek; flesh yellow. A perfect freestone.

Barnes Fruit Tree Assortment No. 151C

Catalogue Price, \$5.25

1 Red Astrachan (Summer)
1 McIntosh (Fall)

1 Baldwin (Winter)
1 Cortland (Winter)

1 Clapp's Favorite Pear
1 Burbank Plum

Special Collection Price, \$4.00

All First-Class Trees, 11-16 In. Caliper, 5 to 7 Ft. Height

PEACHES—Continued

FRANCES—Yellow peach ripening just after Elberta.

It is a very handsome peach. September 15th to 20th in Connecticut.

STUMP THE WORLD—This is one of the old Persian type peaches of splendid quality that has retained its place on the list of commercial varieties. Begins to ripen just as Elberta is finishing. Tree is hardy and a splendid bearer of good sized white fruit; is a profitable variety.

BRACKETT—A large yellow freestone, looking very much like Elberta and ripening just after that variety.

CROSBY—A medium sized yellow peach, with a remarkably small pit. Splendid quality. The strongest claim for it is the frost-proof character of its fruit buds.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A standard sort, of large size, considered by some the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach unequalled in quality. Tree is not as hardy in bud as some other varieties of its season.

FOSTER—A fine yellow peach of the late Crawford type, ripening at about the same time, but superior to that variety in the coloring, being brighter.

IRON MOUNTAIN—Size large, shape oblong or egg-shaped, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. September 20th to October 10th with us.

FOX SEEDLING—Medium to large; white flesh, skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer.

LIZZIE—Ripens two weeks after Elberta. Is of lemon yellow, with nice red cheeks. Quality good and of large size, with very little fuzz. Like the rest of this group, it is a good shipper, valuable for local or long distance markets.

Price of Standard Varieties of Peach Trees

	Each	10	100	1000
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. cal., 4-6 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$200.00
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2-3 ft. ....	.20	1.75	12.00	100.00

Cumberland, Eclipse and Radiance, 10c each more.

APPLES



CORTLAND

New Varieties

We advise growers to test these varieties for themselves and get first-hand information as to their value.

The trees grown by us are from buds cut from trees received from the New York Fruit Testing Association, and are one year of age, and on which we do not guarantee sizes. The first orders get the largest trees. Price the same for any size $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and up. Of some varieties we have only a few to offer. Price, \$1.00 each, except as noted.

CORTLAND—Cortland originated from a cross of McIntosh with Ben Davis, and combines the good qualities of these varieties and at the same time eliminates their weaknesses. The quality is very similar to McIntosh. Has the delicate perfume, white, crisp,

spicy flesh, dark red skin covered with a thick bloom, and by most people would be thought to be McIntosh. The flesh is a little firmer, making it a better shipper. You do not have to leave everything to pick the Cortland when ripe, as in the case of McIntosh, for it will hang to tree like Ben Davis. Furthermore, it ripens a month later and keeps in common storage till January, and in cold storage till March.

The Cortland was awarded the Wilder Silver Medal for new fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, November, 1923.

All sizes of One and Two Year.

Price same as Standard Varieties.

DELICIOUS No. 1940—A cross between Delicious and Deacon Jones. Fruit very large and similar to Delicious in appearance and flesh characters. Quality very good. Ripens November to December.

DELICIOUS No. 1943—Another cross between Delicious and Deacon Jones. Very mildly sub-acid to sweet. Owing to its large size, quality and attractive appearance, and is considered promising for baking and dessert. Ripens November.

DELICIOUS No. 1949—Sister to No. 1943, but is more acid and ripens a month later. Its skin is covered with solid, attractive red.

EARLY MCINTOSH—Fruit growers have waited for an early red apple of sufficient good quality for general market purposes and especially for use in the roadside booth. In Early McIntosh this growing demand has been satisfied. Resembling in size and flavor the later McIntosh, it has all of the qualities of that well known general purpose apple. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, and bear annually. The fruit ripens about a week or ten days later than Yellow Transparent.

EARLY SWEET No. 845—A cross between Red Canada and Yellow Transparent. A high flavored, sweet apple. Tree vigorous, productive and an annual bearer. Fruit splashed and striped with red, sweet, aromatic and good. Ripens first of August.

LODI—Lodi is a cross between Montgomery and Yellow Transparent, and was introduced in 1924. This variety is an improvement over Yellow Transparent in that the tree is better, and the fruit is larger and keeps longer.

APPLES—Continued

RICHARED DELICIOUS

THE DELICIOUS SUPREME

The World's Most Wonderful Apple

The Most Amazing and Startling Apple Discovery Ever Made

A "Super" Delicious. An apple with all the good qualities of common Delicious; same size—same shape—same identical flavor—same texture, and same ripening period.

BUT

The "Richared" Delicious colors two to three weeks earlier and **COLORS SOLID RED**, (without trace or sign of stripe), even into the stem and blossom ends. It can be picked "hard ripe" with full color. It has wonderful storage possibilities and is the most beautiful, glorious apple ever seen.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT

RICHARED DELICIOUS

Earlier picking.	Much better prices.	A shorter working season.
No windfalls.	Earlier marketing.	More and better color.
Satisfied customers, both dealer and consumer.		More profits \$\$\$\$.
Practically every apple on the tree extra fancy color.		
Better keeping qualities—can be kept for late Spring Market in years when markets are "glutted."		
At least two weeks more time after harvest in which to do other work, or take the added money and take a real vacation.		

While "Richared" Delicious colors solid red (no stripes) weeks earlier than common (striped) Delicious, and can be picked while "hard ripe," it is identical with the common Delicious in shape, size, texture, flavor and ripening period.

Do not confuse this "Wonder" apple with other so-called Red Delicious. This is the original and only "RICHARED" Delicious—The Apple Supreme.

Mr. O. T. Clawson, Field Manager of The Northwestern Fruit Exchange, writes: "It has been my pleasure to see four crops of apples from the original "Richared" tree owned by Mr. Jack Richardson of Monitor, and to see apples on first and second generation grafts from the original tree. **THE COLOR AND QUALITY IN EACH CASE HAS BEEN MARVELOUS; A DEEP, RICH RED WHICH WAS TAKEN ON IN FULL COLOR WHILE THE ADJOINING REGULAR DELICIOUS WERE SHOWING ONLY STRIPES OF FAINT COLOR.**"

PRICE OF "RICHARED" DELICIOUS APPLE TREES

One Year Trees ONLY are Available.

Size	Each	10 Lots Each	25 Lots Each	50 Lots Each	100 Lots Each	250 or More Each
4-6 ft.	\$1.40	\$1.15	\$1.00	\$0.85	\$0.80	\$0.70
3-4 ft.	1.25	1.00	.85	.75	.65	.60



RICHARED
DELICIOUS

NEW VARIETIES—Continued

MEDINA—This variety promises well as an apple of the Delicious type, to prolong the season of that variety. In appearance the apples resemble those of Delicious closely, but are much larger, better colored, and are more attractive on account of the golden yellow ground color, which the fruits of Delicious rarely develop. The shape of the basin is like that of Delicious, with the same deep corrugations and the five distinct crowns.

MILTON—Milton is a sister of Early McIntosh, but ripens its crop a month later. Its main value is that it is a McIntosh type, which ripens a month before McIntosh. The tree is vigorous, but not as large as that of Early McIntosh. The fruits are covered with a very attractive pinkish red and heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy and of McIntosh flavor and aroma.

ORLEANS—The variety is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more attractive in appearance and run larger. While Orleans comes in season about with Delicious, it keeps in common storage six weeks longer.

The fruit has the same rich, delicious taste that characterizes Delicious, but the flavor is milder, approaching sweetness, although it cannot be called a sweet apple.

APPLES—Continued

NEW VARIETIES—Continued

RED ASTRACHAN No. 2391—A Montgomery and

Red Astrachan seedling which ripens from August 15th to September 15th. Its large fruits are covered with solid dark red and splashes and stripes of carmine. Flesh is white, tender, juicy. Quality good. It is an annual bearer and a promising variety for local markets.

RED FLESHED No. 1311—The fruit is large, roundish conic, nearly covered with solid red. Some seasons the flesh is red to the core lines. Too tart for dessert. Excellent for cooking. Ripens October to November.

RED SPY—Red Spy is a typical Spy except in color.

The color is a solid, bright red, without either stripes or splashes. The new variety has delectable quality and great beauty in the fruits, and in the tree, hardiness, healthfulness, productiveness and reliability in bearing. Northern Spy is still one of the best apples, and Red Spy, with its beautiful fruits, should give new life to this old sort.

SWEET DELICIOUS—This variety resembles Delicious in shape, is large, and attractive in color, with the sweet, aromatic flavor of Delicious. Its season is a little later than Sweet McIntosh.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT No. 2575—Fruits ripen from end of July to August 15th and look like Yellow Transparent, but are much larger in size. Flavor is rather acid and so makes a desirable culinary apple. Promising as a substitute for Yellow Transparent on account of its superior size.

Standard Varieties

SUMMER APPLES

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY—An apple of high quality, ripening over a long season, beginning about the middle of August; skin yellow, striped with red.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large, streaked with red and yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a young and abundant bearer.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

GOLDEN SWEET—A yellow apple, very sweet, juicy.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large in size, striped with red.

One of the best in quality of any of the summer apples, and is considered in New England a valuable market variety.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, crimson, rather acid, juicy, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer.

RED GRAVENSTEIN—A sport of the ordinary Gravenstein, but instead of being striped, is a more solid red color and superior in that respect.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale yellow, sweet, juicy.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED—Medium size, dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Bears very young, often the third or fourth year.

AUTUMN APPLES

FAMEUSE OR SNOW—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored.

FALL PIPPIN—Large, yellow skin, flesh tender and of splendid quality. Every home should have a tree of this variety.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH—Large, striped yellow and red.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor.

McINTOSH RED—Large, dark red. A handsome apple of fine quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

OPALESCENT—Color light, shading to very dark crimson, with many yellow dots. It is not only a beauty, but is right as to size and productiveness.

POUND SWEET—Large, yellow, sweet and rich; valuable.

WEALTHY—An apple that is very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive.

WOLF RIVER—Large, handsome red. Tree very hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES

BALDWIN—Too well known and popular to need description.

BELLFLOWER—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy.

DELICIOUS—Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest.

GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium dull russet, juicy and high flavored.

JONATHAN—Fruit of medium size; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes, deepening to dark red in the sun.

KING—A fine apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy. November to January.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Of medium size, greenish yellow; of fine quality and a good bearer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Popular on account of productiveness and long keeping.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellowish bright red, handsome, first quality, moderate grower, early bearer.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing young, and is an annual cropper; fruit medium to large in size, yellow, nearly covered with red.

TALMAN SWEET—A medium size, yellow sweet apple, in season from November to February; tree very hardy and a heavy bearer.

WAGNER—Medium to large, light red and of good quality. Tree is a good grower when young, but is of dwarf habit and becomes weak with age. Used a great deal as fillers for orchards, as it bears very young.

WINTER BANANA—Clear yellow, with a delicate blush. Has a suggestive banana flavor. The planting of this variety is on the increase, and it pays. It bruises easily, however, and requires careful handling. A good grower, hardy; bears young and blooms late.

PRICE OF STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES

	Each	10	100
2 yr., 11-16 in. and up, 5-7 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
2 yr., 9-16 in. to 11-16 in., 4-6 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 yr., 1-2 to 9-16 in., 4-5 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00
1 yr., 4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
1 yr., 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00

1000 Lots, Write for Prices.

SPECIAL

Nice, Well-Rooted Trees, Many of Them Branched, But a Little Too Small for the 4-5 Ft. Size.

2 yr., 3-8 in. cal., 3-4 ft., each, 40c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.

Certified Apple Trees

This insures at moderate expense the fact that the trees are true to label. From this you must not conclude that all other apple trees are not true, because we arranged for Dr. Shaw to carefully inspect all our apple nursery here and mark any strays, which were later removed.

Owing to the extra cost of the certified trees, we are obliged to charge ten cents each in addition to regular price and can furnish the following varieties: Baldwin, Cortland, Fameuse, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Delicious.

One Year Apple Trees

WE OFFER NO CERTIFIED ONE YEAR TREES.

One year trees will stand the shock of transplanting better than older trees. They grow immediately and in two or three years time will be as large or larger than the older tree. We are able to get a greater proportion of roots to the top than we can with older trees, since they do not get broken or mutilated in digging and packing, as they are smaller and more pliable. It should be borne in mind that the roots of a one year apple tree are three years old, and the top only one year, thus you get an abundance of the best roots, with a top which may be started high or low, as desired.

Many of our customers who plant apple trees year after year, plant one year trees exclusively. They should not be planted, however, unless you expect to cultivate thoroughly.

Dwarf Apple Trees

We can furnish the following varieties grown on Doucin roots:

Baldwin
McIntosh

Cortland
Northern Spy

Delicious
R. I. Greening

Caution—Trees on Doucin roots should not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery. If they are, the tree may throw out roots from above the stock and eventually become a Standard. Some growers want this, gaining the early bearing of the Dwarf with the size and permanency of the Standard..

PRICE OF DWARF TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and up	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
2 year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ....	.75	6.50	50.00

Crab Apple Trees

Prices and Sizes Same as Standard Apples.

See Page 50.

TRANSCENDENT—Medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow, with red cheek, with thin, white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant. Early fall. Best of its class.

HYSLOP—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular. October. *

PEARS

For the home garden or commercial orchard pears are always in demand, and they are today one of the most promising fruits to plant for profit.

It should be borne in mind that the territory where the finer varieties of pears can be grown profitably commercially is limited to portions of the Northeastern section of the United States and the Pacific Coast. In the Middle and Southern States, only the Oriental varieties can be grown with success.

The Dwarf Pear differs from the standard because it is budded upon quince root, which retards growth and causes it to fruit sooner, often the second year after planting. They repay high culture with enormous crops of large, luscious fruit. They may be planted twelve feet apart, or used as fillers, to be removed when necessary. They require practically the same treatment as standards, so that their use as fillers is entirely practical, and they pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. Dwarf Pears are also valuable for city lots and home gardens where space is limited. They may be planted along the fence or walk in a row three or four feet apart and be allowed to grow in hedge form. The trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

BARTLETT—Standard and Dwarf. It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. The fruit is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Season, September.

BEURRE D'ANJOU, Standard and Dwarf—This variety is a standard market pear for late fall and early winter. As an early winter pear, it has no superior and few equals in appearance and quality of fruit; large, very uniform, smooth of skin, yellow with a faint blush, the flesh is very juicy, sweet and spricy with a rich flavor. October to December.

BEURRE BOSC—Standard only. Seckel is the only pear which may be said to surpass the Bosc in quality. The color is a rich dark yellow, overspread with russet. The tree is a poor, crooked grower when young, but when well established grows vigorously. Ripens October and November.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Standard only. The fruit is very large and handsome, a rich yellow at maturity, with a bright crimson cheek. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Standard and Dwarf. Clapp's Favorite is the standard late summer pear to precede Bartlett, which it much resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. The season is usually a week or ten days before that of Bartlett.

PEARS—Continued

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Standard and Dwarf.

The fruits of this variety excite admiration and wonder by their enormous size. The flesh is buttery and melting with rich, delicious flavor. October.

KIEFFER—Standard only. Tree very vigorous and bears often the second year after planting. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is especially desirable as a canning pear.

LAWRENCE—Standard and Dwarf. Medium sized, light yellow, sugary, good; reliable and productive. November and December.

SECKEL—Standard and Dwarf. This variety stands foremost among pears grown in America in vigor of tree, productiveness, and immunity to blight and is equalled by no other variety in quality of fruit. October.

SHELDON—Standard only. A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Season, September and October.

WILDER EARLY—Standard and Dwarf. A good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome pear. Medium size, of high quality. Early August.

PRICE OF STANDARD PEAR TREES

	Each	10	100
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. and up, 5-7 ft.....	\$1.25	\$8.00	\$60.00
$\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in., 4-6 ft.....	1.00	7.00	50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ in., 4-5 ft.....	.75	6.00	40.00

NOTE—Price of Beurre Bosc is 25c in addition to above prices.

DWARF PEAR TREES

	Each	10	100
$\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in., 4-5 ft.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ in., 3-4 ft.....	.50	4.50	35.00



CLAPP'S
FAVORITE
PEAR

CHERRIES

There are few trees more attractive to the homemaker and fruit grower than cherries. The sweet cherries are especially desirable for the garden or lawn, on account of their foliage, attractive blossoms and fruit. The sour cherries are planted by thousands for home use and market. It is only recently that fruit growers have learned of the big profits made in an orchard of cherries.

BING—The fruits of Bing are unequalled in quality, size and attractiveness. It should be in every collection. Color a very dark red, almost black.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black, half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent. Vigorous and productive. A general favorite.

DYEHOUSE—Bright red, prolific bearer. The fruit is mildly sub-acid, excellent variety for canning, good shipper. Free and vigorous. Early.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium to large, blackish-red, rich, acid, juicy, good, very productive. Late.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting, and bearing every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees; can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Early. Acid.



BARNES' FRUIT TREE ASSORTMENT No. 255C

- 1 Baldwin Apple, 11-16 In., 5-7 Ft.
- 1 Northern Spy, 11-16 In., 5-7 Ft.
- 1 Gov. Wood Cherry, 11-16 In., 5-7 Ft.
- 1 Abundance Plum, 11-16 In., 5-7 Ft.
- 1 Elberta Peach, 9-16 In., 4-6 Ft.

ALL FIRST CLASS TREES

\$4.00 Value

Only \$3.25



NAPOLEON

CHERRIES—Continued

GOVERNOR WOOD—Very large, rich light yellow, with red cheeks, juicy, sweet, one of the very best.

LAMBERT—The color of the fruits is a dark purple. The flesh and flavor leave little to be desired in this respect. The tree is very thrifty and fruitful.

MONTMORENCY—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market and home use. The fruit is in great demand. It is of large size, light red in color; green rather short. Acid. The trees bear fruit soon after planting. Mid-season.

MAY DUKE—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; vigorous, productive. Very early.

NAPOLÉON BIGARREAU—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet, vigorous and very productive. One of the best.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy with fine flavor; bears abundantly.

YELLOW SPANISH—A most beautiful and popular light-colored cherry. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES

	Each	10	100
1 1/16 in. and up	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
9/16 to 1 1/16 in. ....	.75	7.00	60.00
1/2 to 9/16 in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00

PLUMS

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Trees of the Japanese varieties of plum grow quickly, produce abundantly, and the fruit is large and fine. They are much less liable to the black-rot than the European varieties, and are never so seriously injured by the curculio. The trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Plant some trees yearly and keep up the supply.

ABUNDANCE—Fruit large, showy, beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, of a delicious sweetness, impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is of greatest excellence. Its season is very early, thus adding to its special value. August.

BURBANK—Abundance holds first place among Japanese plums, but Burbank is a close second and in many localities has preference. The fruit, when properly thinned, is of good quality, handsomely colored, keeps and ships well and is a week or so later than Abundance.

RED JUNE—A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow; ripens a week before Abundance.

SATSUMA—This variety ripens later than the other varieties on our list and is one of the best, if not the very best, for canning or preserving. The flesh is deep red and of very good quality; the pit is very small, no larger than a cherry pit.

WICKSON—The fruit is the largest of this class, dark red over a yellow ground, with yellow flesh. Tree is somewhat tender and should not be planted where the peach may not succeed on account of cold.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

The following varieties may be grown farther North than the Japans, and the fruit covers a wider range of color and time of ripening.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A variety of the highest promise; large; color greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

BRADSHAW—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red, juicy and good; very productive. August.

FELLEMBERG (French or Italian Prune)—Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Fruit oval, nearly two inches long, of good quality. Firm and sweet.

IMPERIAL GAGE—This is of the Green Gage type of plum, being a seedling of that variety, and is best adapted to sandy type of soil. Fruit greenish-yellow and of finest quality.

LOMBARD—Violet-red, medium to large, oval, flesh green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich, juicy, excellent in quality.

POND—The fruit of this variety is of large size, reddish-purple in color and of fair quality. An enormous quantity of this variety is shipped east from California every year.

REINE CLAUDE—For quality, this variety is unsurpassed. It is also one of the most profitable of plums for market. Fruit greenish yellow, fair size.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—The Shropshire Damson is a splendid market plum. It is a small, blue plum, and rather coarse, but it sells well and is a very prolific bearer. This is the best of the Damsons.

YELLOW EGG—This is the largest and handsomest of the yellow plums. The tree does not do well on very light soil.

YORK STATE PRUNE—This is an improved strain of German Prune.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES

	Each	10	100
1 1/16 in. and up, 5-7 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$50.00
9/16 to 1 1/16 in. cal., 4-6 ft. ....	.75	7.00	40.00
1/2 to 9/16 in. cal., 4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.50	30.00



SHROPSHIRE
DAMSON

Quinces

If planted in rows by themselves, Quince trees should stand about twelve feet apart. There is no danger of overfeeding the Quince, the chief essential being that the roots be kept cool. They delight to get kitchen washings or similar material. If rich food is thus spread on the ground about them, the borer will give little trouble. Quinces usually bear in three years and never fail of a crop in succeeding years. A Quince orchard should have shallow cultivation and the ground about the roots should never be plowed.

ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, quality excellent; valuable for preserves or flavoring.

CHAMPION—Fruit very large, fine and showy, cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate. Tree bears abundantly while young. Later than Orange.

REA—This is a strain of Orange. The fruit is very large, ripens a little later than Orange. The tree is very strong growing and productive.

PRICE OF QUINCE TREES

	Each	Doz.	100
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. and up, 4-5 ft.....	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$80.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft.....	1.00	10.00	70.00
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 2-3 ft.....	.75	7.50	50.00

Apricots

The apricot is not planted very extensively outside of California. Elsewhere the blossoms are so apt to be caught by early spring frosts that a crop of fruit is very uncertain, but the tree is worth planting as an ornamental because of its beautiful dark green, heart-shaped leaves, as well as the beautiful pink blossoms, which appear earlier than those of any other fruit tree. Occasionally you will get fruit as an additional reward. We can furnish the following varieties:

EARLY GOLDEN—Skin orange, flesh yellow, free from stone.

MOORPARK—The fruit is large, flesh orange yellow. Sweet and rich, freestone. One of the best.

PRICE OF APRICOT TREES

	Each	10	100
4-6 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3-4 ft. ....	.70	6.00	50.00

Are you keeping abreast of the times by testing out the newer varieties of apples? We particularly call your attention to "Richared," the Delicious, with the solid red color and unusual storing qualities. See page 49.

Strawberries

CULTURE—For field culture, plant on good, well enriched land that has been cultivated the year previous, set the plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, keep well cultivated and free from weeds. As the plants throw out runners, space the young plants 3 or 4 inches apart, forming a matted row. A cover of straw, hay or other material should be put on the plants as soon as the ground is frozen in early winter. This cover may be left on in the spring if not too thick, otherwise it will have to be removed, or at least enough so that the plants will not be smothered. If it can be left on, it conserves the moisture for the fruiting season, and also keeps the fruit clean and free from sand and dirt.

The strawberry is a profitable crop when properly managed. Sometimes immense profits are made where all conditions are favorable. In field culture on good land, the yield should be 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. Double this yield is not uncommon.

The harvest from strawberries may be made in about 14 months after planting, while from some kinds of trees it requires 5 to 10 years.

STRAWBERRIES IN THE HOME GARDEN pay the best. A few hundred plants well cared for will produce an abundant family supply and will prove a delight to the whole family, and if more are produced than is needed for the family, they can be sold at profitable prices.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

40c for 25; \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.50 per thousand.

Everbearing Varieties: 75c for 25; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.

BRANDYWINE (Perfect)—Splendid for canning or preserving; berries large, deep red to the center, yields well and a strong plant maker. Season late.

BUBACH (Imperfect)—An old standard variety. Fruit extra large, bright red. Very productive. Mid-season.

BIG JOE (Perfect)—The berries are very large, with bright green cap, which makes them very attractive. A good variety to plant for fancy berries. Mid-season.

BIG WONDER (Perfect)—Berries are large and beautiful in form and color. Does best when grown in hills or narrow rows. Plant strong grower.

GIBSON (Perfect)—Very productive and bears through a long season. The berries are large, dark red, and of fine quality. Nice for canning. Late.

MARSHALL (Perfect)—This berry has been popular in the New England market for years; the grocers are always delighted to get it on account of its rich, dark red, glossy color, that is bound to attract and please customers. It is one of the richest flavored strawberries grown. It is a strictly fancy berry, but not quite so productive as some other varieties. Medium.

MARVEL—The berries are large, of black-red color.

The fruit is firm and carries well to market. A wonderful variety to grow in hills or narrow rows. It is a perfect flowering variety and a good one to plant beside imperfect flowering varieties. It is also valuable as a canning berry, being rich in color and firm. Late.

NEW YORK (Perfect)—A popular mid-season variety. Plants are large and healthy, fruit very large and ordinarily firm. Noted for producing extra crops on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the northern half of the United States. Medium late.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Perfect)—This is one of those varieties that do well on almost all soils, and stand more neglect and still produce better than most any other variety. The berries are medium in size, bright red clear through, and of good quality. Medium early.

SUCCESS (Perfect)—This is the largest and best early berry we have ever fruited; would not be a good shipper, but for a nearby market can't be beaten for its season.

WM. BELT (Perfect)—Very much like Gibson and description of that variety will apply to Wm Belt. Late.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

GLEN MARY (Perfect)—A choice variety that will well repay extra care and culture, delighting the amateur, and one that is profitable also in a fancy market. The berries are large, bright, glossy crimson. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive. Season, medium to late.

HOWARD 17 (Perfect)—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. The berries begin to ripen early and continue a long time and hold up in size. It is firm; color a rich red with a fine gloss. It is the great business strawberry of today.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

For the home garden, the Everbearing Strawberry is very valuable. With these you can have strawberries until freezing weather in the fall, and certainly a dish of fresh strawberries and cream or a strawberry shortcake in the fall is always appreciated.

CHAMPION EVERBEARING (Perfect)—This is a seedling of Progressive. Immense crops of medium sized, dark red berries similar to Dunlap in size and shape. This variety holds the record for producing over \$2000.00 from an acre in one year.

PROGRESSIVE—This variety is the most popular Everbearing Strawberry. You can begin to pick berries only a few months after planting, and while

the berries are not as large as some of the other varieties, when total yield and quality is taken into consideration, Progressive takes the lead.



HOWARD 17 STRAWBERRIES

Raspberries

Any ground suitable for good general crops is suitable for raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows seven feet apart and two feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, four by five feet. The canes should be cut back within two inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. There are seldom enough red raspberries grown to supply the market demands. With good culture, the average yield is seventy-five bushels per acre.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Plum Farmer—This without a doubt is the most popular black raspberry in America today. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, more free from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than those of other varieties. The berries are a grayish black and very large, thick meated and firm. They ripen early, and most of the crop is produced in one week. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$25.00.

CUMBERLAND—The canes of this variety are strong and vigorous, quite in accord with such a large-fruited and abundant bearer, and they are hardy. The berries are very large, jet black, firm and of excellent quality. They begin to ripen with Plum Farmer, but extend over a longer season, taking about two weeks to ripen. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

RED OR PURPLE RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN—The most popular of the purple varieties. The canes are very strong growers and heavy bearers. The berries are very large and excellent for canning. On account of its dull red color it doesn't sell in the market as well as the red, but on account of its tremendous yield it can be sold cheaper. 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

CUTHBERT—An old and well-known variety. Berries of large size, bluntly conical, deep crimson, moderately firm and of high quality, being rich and sprightly. Ripens in mid-season until late and succeeds everywhere, even in the South. 10, 65c; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.

KING—The King at the present time takes the lead of all early varieties. Fruit is of good size and of a bright, beautiful color; it is firm and of exceptionally good quality. Immensely productive, ripens early, and it always commands a good price in market. Perfectly hardy. 10, 65c; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

HERBERT—This variety is probably the heaviest yielder of any of the red raspberries. It has a record yield of at the rate of 319 bushels per acre. The berries are large, good color, but not of the highest quality. It is claimed to have stood the winters uninjured, 1,100 miles north of Boston, where the temperature dropped to 59 degrees below zero. 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—A fall bearing variety. Berries are of good color, medium size, fair quality, but for the June crop, there are other varieties much superior. As a commercial proposition the best results are obtained by cutting off the old canes in the spring and forcing a vigorous growth of new ones, which will ripen fruit after the regular strawberry season. 10, 65c; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

LATHAM—This new, big red raspberry outclasses all others in yield, profit, vigor, hardiness.

The ability of the Latham to produce so heavily, together with the fine appearance of the fruit and its splendid shipping qualities, make it a very profitable red raspberry. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.

Blackberries



PLUM FARMER RASPBERRY

In planting your blackberry patch, select land that is full of humus and retains moisture well, for this crop ripens at a time when we can naturally expect dry weather, and if your patch is on land that quickly dries out, the crop will suffer.

ELDORADO—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, and their yield is large. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, and have no hard core; quality unsurpassed; mid-season.

MERSEREAU—Iron-clad in hardiness; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong; upright grower. The yield is enormous, and affords heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

SNYDER—This variety is hardy everywhere, also a heavy yielder of medium sized berries.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The best of the blackberry family and decidedly the most productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout. Should be covered like strawberries in winter.

PRICE OF BLACKBERRY PLANTS

10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Family Grape Vine Assortment

No. 256 C

8 Hardy 2-year Vines

A Regular Value of \$2.50

2 Concord

2 Niagara

2 Worden

2 Brighton

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

\$1.60

GRAPES

Grapes will thrive everywhere and are the easiest of all fruits to grow. No matter what the condition of soil, our grapes will grow and bear big crops for many years.

Plant a vineyard and make money, or a dozen or two vines for house use and make your own juice, jelly, and jam or eat fresh fruit. Growers everywhere are making big profits from grapes and you can do the same.

AGAWAM—Fruit purplish red, large, rich and sweet; keeps well; ripens soon after Concord. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

BRIGHTON—This is one of the leading red grapes for home use; fruit is of high quality; the vine is vigorous and productive; ripens mid-season. 2-year vines, each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

CACO—A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red, with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, comcord, possibly a few days earlier, but so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor fully two weeks before fully ripe. 2-year vines, each, 75c; 10, \$6.50; 100, \$50.00.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Fruit is high in quality, black, and ripens early—about two weeks ahead of Concord. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage. Bears profusely. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

CATAWBA—A very late keeper; chocolate colored; sweet, rich, with pleasant musky flavor. Requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly, and when properly matured, is one of the very best of our native grapes. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

CONCORD—Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact; berries large, with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. A strong grower, healthy and productive. 2-year vines, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 1-year vines, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100 \$7.00; 1000, \$40.00.

CLINTON—Black; bunches small and very compact; berries small, with sprightly flavor. A good table grape when thoroughly ripe, but used largely for wine. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

DELAWARE—Small, light red, thick-skinned, very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; requires a rich soil to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown. 2-year vines, each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

DIAMOND—Vine vigorous, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact bunches of delicate greenish-white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality. 2-year vines, each, 30c; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

EATON—Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy blue bloom; pulp tender; very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive. 2-year vines, each, 50c; 10, \$4.50; 100, \$40.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Vine healthy, very hardy and productive. Color green or greenish white; skin thick, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord. 2-year vines, each, 75c; doz., \$7.00.

LUCILE—This variety is not surpassed in vigor, health, hardness and productiveness by any native grape. Berries are large, dark red and of good quality; ripens early. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

LUTIE—Vine hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit is early, dark red, and good quality when first picked, but develops a foxy flavor after picking. 2-year vines, each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

MOORE'S EARLY—One of the best very early grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety. Bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality good. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

NIAGARA—White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and productive. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

POCKLINGTON—Clusters large, berries yellowish green, flavor rich and sweet, ripens later than Concord. Vine hardy and productive. 2-year vines, each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

SALEM—Fruit is early, rich and high quality, dark red; the vines while vigorous, are not productive. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

WORDEN—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large; skin thin. High quality, large berry, a compact and handsome cluster. Early. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.



CACO

WYOMING RED—A fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color. 2-year vines, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Currants

Price, 2-Year Plants, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

CHERRY—Large red berry, but bunches are short.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Berry not quite so large as Cherry, but the bunches are longer.

PERFECTION—The earliest to ripen, good size, yields heavily.

WHITE GRAPE—Large white, very mild acid, excellent quality.

WILDER—Very largely planted by commercial growers, heavy yielder.

GOOSEBERRIES

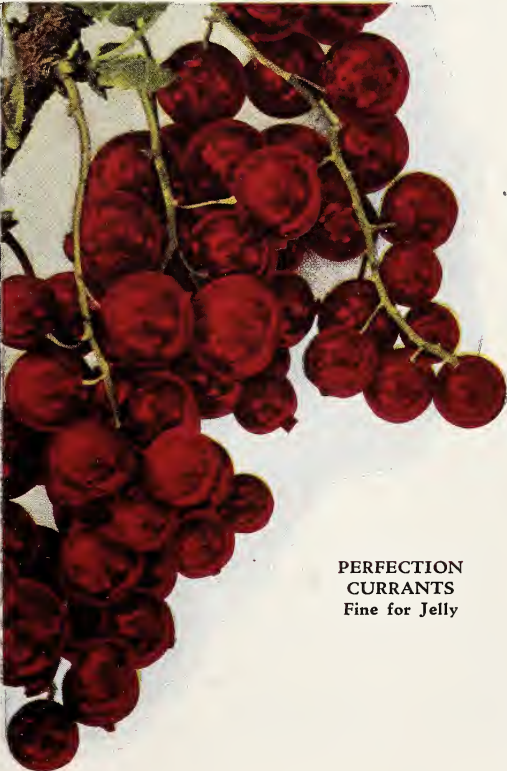
CHAUTAUQUA—The largest and best of the gooseberries. Fruit large, pale green. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

DOWNING—Fruit smooth and green, good size, standard market sort. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

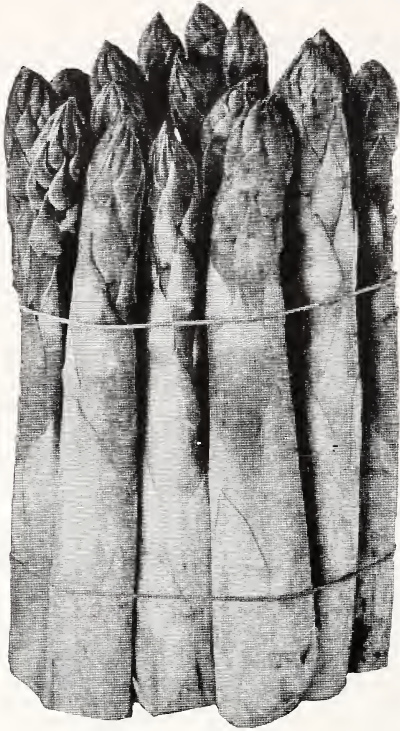
JOSELYN—Fruit about size of Downing; skin red; flesh rich and sweet. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

POORMAN—Berries red, large, and of high quality. Plants vigorous and productive. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

Notice—We cannot accept orders for Currants and Gooseberries for shipment outside of Connecticut.



PERFECTION
CURRANTS
Fine for Jelly



Mary Washington

Asparagus

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in May and June, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year.

CULTURE.—It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give food crops for from fifteen to twenty years. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from four to six inches deep, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. As a market crop, it pays well. A well-cared for asparagus field should yield upwards of 1,200 bunches per acre the third year, the fourth and afterward from 2,500 to 6,000 bunches per acre.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others.

PALMETTO—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, early, very large, very prolific; all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—Is the most highly resistant variety yet produced. The shoots are dark green, with a heavy purple tinge, with a tight pointed bud and not branching out until well beyond the market height, and with a clean straight growth and of the finest market type. It is rather late, however, but on this account it escapes frosts.

MARY WASHINGTON—Is a more vigorous grower than Martha; in fact, the seedlings can be distinguished from other varieties readily on this account. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross section. It is about as good in color as Martha, but very early and prolific. The high branching habit of this variety makes it possible often to cut unbranched shoots with good tight buds two feet long. While this is not as rust-resistant as Martha, it resists to a satisfactory extent.

PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One Year Roots, varieties Conover's Colossal, and Palmetto, 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.50.

Two Year Roots, varieties Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Giant Argenteuil, 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Martha Washington, 25, 75c; 100, \$1.75; 1000, \$12.00.

Mary Washington, 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.

Four Year Roots—Large heavy roots for forcing or quick results.

Martha Washington, 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

Mary Washington, 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich; sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing about three months. 5-6 ft., each, \$1.00; 6-7 ft., each, \$1.25.

RUSSIAN—Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and windbreaks. Fruit of small size. 3-4 ft., each, 50c; 4-5 ft., each, 75c.

Nut Trees

SPANISH CHESTNUT—Seedling — A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly large nuts of good quality. 3-4 ft., each, \$1.00.

BUTTERNUT—A rapid-growing native tree producing a large, longish nut with sweet, rich kernel; these nuts used to be common on every farm, but of late years they appear to be very scarce. 2-3 ft., each, 75c; 3-4 ft., each, \$1.00.

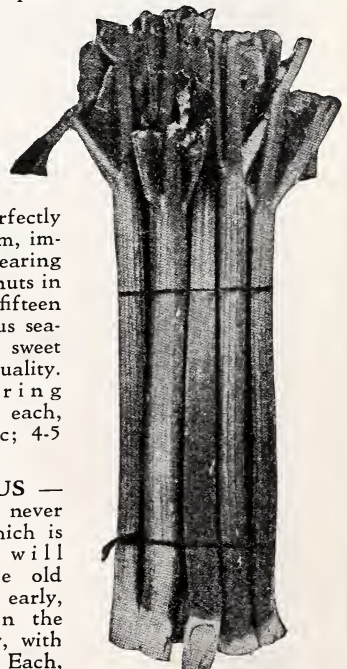
BLACK WALNUT—This is one of the most rapid-growing of the nut trees and produces a wood of great value as well as an abundance of nuts which are relished by all who are familiar with them. 2-3 ft., each, 75c; 3-4 ft., each, \$1.00.

ENGLISH WALNUT—There is increased interest in planting English Walnuts, and we believe they can be grown wherever the peach thrives. The trees are worth planting for their ornamental value, even if they produce no nuts. 1½-2 ft., each, 75c; 2-3 ft., each, \$1.00; 3-4 ft., each, \$1.50.

JAPAN WALNUT—Cordiformis—A tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy. Handsome form, immense green leaves, bearing heart-shaped, pointed nuts in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Meat sweet and of superior quality. Tree commences bearing when young. 2-3 ft., each, 60c; 3-4 ft., each, 80c; 4-5 ft., each, \$1.00.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS —

Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie-Plant." It is an early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00.



Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb

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OUR TERMS—Cash with order for all amounts of \$10.00 or less. We will ship larger orders C. O. D., providing twenty-five per cent of the total amount is sent with the order. If the order is sent by express you pay balance to your express agent upon delivery of stock; if by freight, you pay the balance at your bank, where you will find bill of lading, which you give to your freight agent, who will deliver shipment to you.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—By personal check, express money order, post office money order, bank draft or cash in a registered letter.

USE ORDER BLANK WHEN POSSIBLE—Write name plainly and be sure to state in the blank spaces provided when, where and how you want the shipment sent every time you order. Write letters on a separate sheet of paper.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT—That amount is allowed all prepaid orders for which the total amount is sent with order. This discount must be claimed at time of ordering.

ORDER EARLY—January, February or March, if possible. This enables our regular office force to handle the order, while if you wait till the busy shipping season it may have to be handled by clerks with less experience. Also, late in the season, we are liable to be sold out of some variety or size you may want.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS—For small packages we recommend Parcel Post, as it is the safest, quickest and most economical method of shipment. If you reside on a rural route, the package will be delivered to your door. The size of package is limited to 84 inches combined length and circumference. The weight is limited to 70 pounds to points within first, second or third zones or within 300 miles of Yalesville. To points farther away, the limit is 50 pounds. This is the cheapest and best way, as it is impossible to accurately estimate the weight of packages in advance, and by the C. O. D. method you only pay actual cost.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS—Our goods are sold F. O. B. cars at the point of shipment, and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

SIZE OF ORDERS—Owing to high costs incident to the handling of orders, we cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.00.

GUARANTEE—These prices do not include any guarantee of growth. The successful growth of a tree or plant is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, such as the planting, cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we cannot guarantee successful planting.

CLAIMS—If any claims, they must be made on receipt of goods, when any errors of ours will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Claims made after ten days from receipt of goods will not be entertained.

NON-WARRANTY—(1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled by another delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

INSPECTION—Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free from San Jose Scale and other injurious insects or diseases. Certificate accompanies shipments.

GRADES—We grade primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, and this places many of our trees in the second grade, which might be sold as first grade by those who grade only by height. We consider that good stock, well graded by caliper, will give more general satisfaction year after year than when graded by height.

APPLICATION OF RATES—Customers may select five of any particular variety at ten rates, fifty at hundred rates or three hundred at thousand rates, such as five Baldwin or fifty Baldwin.

Exhibit of California

1912



NIAGARA

CONCORD

The BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.

The Original BARNES NURSERY Established 1890
YALESVILLE, CONN.